The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4. 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Commencement of THE DRAMATIC SEASON, With the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, (For a Limited Period.)

On This THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1860, The Performance will commence with Tom Taylor's Comedy, entitled STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

Captain Hawksley, - - Mr. Walter Baynham
Mr. Mildmay, - - Mr. Walter Montgomery
Mrs. Mildmay, - - Mrs. Walter Baynham

To be followed by the Comic Drama of THE JACOBITE.

John Duck, - Mr. H. Barfoot.
Patty Pottle, - Mrs. Barkinshaw.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE THUMPING LEGACY.

Jerry Ominous, Mr. H. Barfoot.
Rosetta, Miss Edwards.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.

Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.

Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.

Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY IN THE ROTUNDO. (Entrance from Sackville-street.) INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT. PROFESSOR G. W. STONE. (From the United States.)

Has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Citizens generally of Dublin and Vicinity, that he will commence a Series of Wonderful and Amusing Experiments in Electro-Biology at the Exhibition Room, Rotundo, on MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8th, 1860, to be continued each night during the week. Previous to the Experiments each evening Phrenological Examinations will be made.

To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Admission, 1s.; Reserved seats, 2s.; children half price.

Tickets may be had at the doors, and of Mr. STONE, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.

N.B.—Phrenological Examinations, with written Charts Character, may be obtained daily at Professor Stone's private sitting room, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.

Hours from 12 noon until 5 p.m.

ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH. SPECIAL SERVICES.

A Series of Lectures will be delivered in ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, at Eight o'clock. The First on This THURSDAY, 4th inst., by the Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF KILDARE, Minister of Trinity Church.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.

A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.

The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE REV. J. B. SMITH, of Belfast, WILL PREACH (D.V.) in the PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, SUMMER-HILL, on THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 4th inst. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

On FRIDAY EVENING Mr. SMITH will deliver a Lecture on "Total Abstinence," in the same Chapel, at Eight o'clock. Admission free.

A collection will be taken up after the conclusion of the Lecture, in aid of the Temperance Movement generally in Dublin.

ASSOCIATION FOR DISCOUNTENANCING VICE, AND PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Members of the above Association are requested to take notice, that the First Meeting of the Board, after the Summer Recess WILL BE HELD THIS DAY (Thursday), the 4th instant, at Two o'clock, at the Association House, 37, Dawson-street.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 4, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Intercession and Invocation of Saints and Angels."

President—Rev. A. GAULT, A.B.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the MISSION-ROOM, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THURSDAY Evening, Oct. 4, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners. You are invited to come.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION OF LONDON. DUBLIN AND KILDARE CLERGY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' SOCIETY.

The Committee of the "Friend of the Clergy" have admitted upon their List of Candidates the name of one of the Widows at present chargeable upon the Funds of the Dublin Diocesan Society. The Clergy of the United Dioceses of Dublin and Kildare are, therefore, earnestly requested to have Sermons preached and Collections made in their Churches in aid of the "Friend of the Clergy," in the months of October and November, so as to obtain votes for the candidate at the election of Annuitants, which is to take place in the last week of November.

Placards, Pew-bills, &c., will be supplied on application to the Office, 27, Dawson-street.

I. G. ABELTSHAUSER, LL.D., CADWALLADER WOLSELEY, } Hon. Secs. to the Clergy Widows' Society.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. 85, Abbey-street, Dublin, Sept. 29, 1860.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt in full of my claim for the damage done to the house No. 33, South Great George's-street, by the fire which occurred on the 5th inst., and to express my thanks for the very prompt and satisfactory manner in which you settled with me. RICHARD KELLETT.

To Paul Askin, Esq., Agent to the Imperial Fire Insurance Company, 19, Talbot-street.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

Already, acknowledged ... £290 8 0

Since received:—

C. B. M., ... £0 5 0 Col. Lewis, ... £2 0 0
Rev. Z. W. W. Marshall 1 0 0

COUNTY AND CITY OF DUBLIN WIDOWS' FUND, AND GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, 16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NOTICE is hereby Given that, in compliance with a Requisition of seven Members, addressed to me for that purpose, A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY Will be held at the Office of the Society, On TUESDAY, the 13th of NOVEMBER next, At the hour of One o'clock, For the purpose of ALTERING and AMENDING RULES Nos 12, 19, 21, 25, and Additional Rules Nos. 1, 2, and 5.

Dublin, 1st October, 1860. W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

COUNTY AND CITY OF DUBLIN WIDOWS' FUND, AND GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY, 16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that the usual QUARTERLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the Offices of the Society, at the hour of One o'clock, On TUESDAY, the 9th day of OCTOBER instant, when the proposed New Rules will be read.

Dublin, 1st October, 1860. W. J. STOKES, Secretary.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY. Commanding Capital £500,000.

Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.

Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—

Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 42s; late 5s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 66s.

The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.

Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emilion or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.

Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.

First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 54s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 58s; Lafitte, 84s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.

The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 36s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 48s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.

For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. SLAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 30, Regent-street, London.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper Baggot-street.
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

The following contributions have been already received:—

Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s. per the Rev. Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £5; Captain Caulfield, per ditto, 10s; Rev. H. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; — Minter, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Graham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Mrs. Gen. Saunders, £1; A. J., 5s. postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 (half-note), per T. H. M'Dermott; George Casey, Esq., £1, per T. H. M'Dermott.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIR.

On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, Saturday 6th, and Monday 8th October, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.10 a.m.	Moyvalley,	6.24 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.16 "	Hill of Down,	6.36 "
Lucan,	5.22 "	Killucan,	6.50 "
Leixlip,	5.30 "	Mullingar,	7.10 "
Maynooth,	5.40 "	Castletown,	7.30 "
Kilcock,	5.54 "	Streamstown,	7.40 "
Ferns Lock,	6.0 "	Moate,	7.51 "
Enfield,	6.15 "	Athlone,	8.16 "

And will arrive in Ballinasloe about forty-five minutes after Eight o'clock Morning.

Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Ballinasloe at 1-40 p.m., for all stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.

N.B.—Special cattle trains, at Reduced Rates, will run from Ballinasloe.

On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th October, the Train leaving Dublin at 4.0 p.m., will Stop at Maynooth and Kilcock, to take up passengers for Ballinasloe only.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 19th September, 1860.

DIOCESE OF HURON, CANADA WEST.

When the devoted Dr. CRONYN entered upon his labours in the newly-formed Diocese of Huron, the number of his clergy was only forty. In less than two years he has been enabled to increase the staff to sixty-seven. This provision, however, is still very inadequate, and at least 150 are needed to supply all the spiritually destitute and recently settled districts.

The following extracts from the Bishop's letters present a strong appeal for sympathy and aid. May the Lord stir up the hearts of many to respond!

Referring to the Northern section of his Diocese he writes:—

"In that part of the Diocese I have now ten Missionaries, where, last year, there was not one; and I have the best reason to believe that they are all men of God, zealous for the truth, and desirous to proclaim Christ for the salvation of sinners. I feel at times a little anxious about their support, but, though I am sometimes afraid, yet I put my trust in the Lord, that He will enable me to provide means of supporting them in their present position of usefulness. The county where these Missionaries are placed is quite new—the districts recently settled—and the inhabitants are very poor, just as during the hardships of a first settlement in the woods. Poor fellows! they promise to contribute something towards the support of the Missionaries, but time alone will prove whether they will be able to fulfil that promise."

In another letter he states:—

"If you were able to get £500 per annum for five years, I would engage to employ at least ten men in the missionary work; and I need not say to you that I will not employ any man who does not faithfully preach Christ and salvation through Him alone."

And again:—

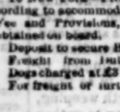
"We ought to have at least 150 or 160 clergymen, even moderately to supply the destitute parts of the Diocese. There are also many Indians; we have five Missions to them, and we ought, if possible, to have three more."

The following contributions and annual subscriptions towards the proposed sum of £500 are thankfully acknowledged:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
John Robinson, Esq., per Rev H Verschoyle	10 0 0	Mrs and the Misses Carew Smyth, per do	1 0 0
Richard Nevin, Esq.	2 0 0	Mrs Syne, per Rev M F Day	1 0 0
Rev Henry Stewart (Derraghy)	2 0 0	Rev R A Tickell	1 0 0
T K Barton, Esq, M.D., per Rev M F Day	1 0 0	Miss Trayer	1 0 0
Rev Maurice F Day	1 0 0	James Tarcitt, Esq	1 0 0
A Friend, per do	1 0 0	Rev H Verschoyle	1 1 0
A Friend	1 0 0	The Very Rev the Dean of Waterford	1 0 0
A E Gayer, Esq, QC, LL.D.	1 0 0	Miss Booth (Collection)	0 10 0
Mrs Alfred Haughton	1 0 0	Rev E Gabbett	0 10 0
E Litton, Esq, M C, per Rev M F Day	1 0 0	The Misses Gabbett	0 5 0
Miss Milliken, per Rev Dr Moeran	1 0 0	Anonymous, per Rev M F Day	0 5 0
Rev Dr Moeran	1 0 0	The Clerk of Tawney Parish	0 2 6
		Collection after Sermon in St Matthias' Church	27 5 0

Further contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Rev. Henry M. Flinn, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society, at the Society's Office, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT.

For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October, 23rd. "Connaught," for Boston, November 20th.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:

To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage £6 6s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.

Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.

Dogs charged at £3 each.

For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

REDUCTION IN FARES.

BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY. DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD, OCT., 1860.

The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:— For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—Friday 5th, 7 Morning. For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—Tuesday, 9th, 9 Morning.

FARES:—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d. FREIGHTS MODERATE.

For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Eden-quay, Dublin; JOHN LEASED, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 46, North-wall, Dublin.

W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

Sermons.

NOTICE.

ZION CHAPEL, KING'S INN-STREET. The Rev. J. B. SMITH, of Belfast, Will preach (D.V.) at the above place of Worship, On SABBATH EVENING NEXT, OCT. 7th, At seven o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS Will be preached (D.V.) in the CENTENARY CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, On SUNDAY NEXT, OCT. 7th, BY THE Rev. GERVASE SMITH, of Manchester, At 12 o'clock Noon, and at 7 o'clock Evening. Collections will be made after each service for the benefit of the Circuit Funds.

SERMON.

RATHFARNHAM PAROCHIAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL. On SUNDAY WEEK, the Yearly Appeal is to be made (if the Lord permit), By the Rev. JOHN W. MURRAY, of St. MARK'S, Armagh. For means to reward some of the pupils, selected as best in attendance, conduct, and answering, by the recent examiners, the Rev. Messrs. CARROLL and RICE.

On the rolls there are 81 pupils and 7 teachers. From the number of Children lately attracted to the daily schools, some have entered, and some are likely to enter the Sunday-school Classes.

Donations in money or books will be thankfully received by the Rector or Curate, or the Churchwardens.

Education.

UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, 2, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

Candidates for the University, Army, Navy, College of Surgeons, Apothecaries' Hall, and Civil Service, are grounded in the prescribed courses on the "Competitive System," with the view of not only passing their preliminary examinations, but also to stamp their future career.

WILLIAM WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

FRENCH LANGUAGE. MONSIEUR DU GUE'S Daily Evening French Classes for Gentlemen were opened on MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER, From 7 till 9 o'clock. 99, STEPHEN'S-GREEN SOUTH, (Near Harcourt-street.)

SELECT EDUCATION. A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.

Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Legal Notices.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Anne Oldham, Owner; Ex parte Alexander Ferrier, Alexander James Ferrier, Alexander Parker, the Rev. Alexander Matthew Pollock, and Matthew James Pollock, Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at Twelve o'clock Noon, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, the House and Garden known as the "Kingstown Mart," situate at Kingstown, in the Barony of Rathdown, and County of Dublin, held under lease dated the 17th day of November, 1838, for three lives, with covenant for renewal during the term of 61 years from the 1st day of May, 1808, subject to the yearly rent of £22 sterling.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1860. C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

These premises are situate No. 109, Lower George's-street, Kingstown, and have been divided into two holdings—one part (the principal) being in the occupation of Edward A. M'Entee, who holds as tenant from year to year, at a yearly rent of £100—the other portion has been sub-let by Mr. M'Entee to a person named John Martindale.

Griffith's valuation of these premises is £68 per annum—viz., £49 10s. for M'Entee's holding, and for Martindale's portion £18 10s.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court; or, to

Messrs. WM. NEILSON and SON, No. 104, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, Solicitors having carriage of the proceedings.

Houses and Lands.

KINGSTOWN.—TO BE LET, Furnished, until the middle of next March, a newly and comfortably-furnished house in one of the best situations in Kingstown. The house faces the sea, and commands a fine view of the Bay and Harbour.—For further particulars please apply to TALBOT COALL, Esq., 18, Upper George's-street, Kingstown; or to B. R., IRISH TIMES Office.

TO GROCERS, &c.

TO BE SOLD, the Lease and Trade Interest in a Grocery Establishment, in full working order, in the town of Bray, with Retail Spirit Licence attached. The House is held under lease, and only six years built and is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted, papered, and otherwise improved within the last two years, and its position unexceptionable; the lodgings at all times producing considerably more than the yearly rent, and the trade, which is first-class, has every year increased. The proprietor is now willing to dispose of it, in consequence of another branch of his trade requiring his undivided attention.—Address "M. A. K., Grocer," IRISH TIMES Office.

FIRST-RATE CENTRAL SITUATION FOR OFFICES, &c.—TO BE LET, Unfurnished, the Upper Part of the house 1, D'OLIER-STREET, fronting Carlisle-bridge, Westmoreland-street, and D'Olier-street. There are two Drawingrooms, and five Bedrooms, with basement storey. The situation is the most central in the city, close to Sackville-street, the Bank of Ireland, and most of the public offices.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

Lodgings.

BOARD AND APARTMENTS, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE, No. 6, LOWER DOMINICK-STREET.

WANTED, UNFURNISHED LODGINGS.—A Widow Lady wishes for two rooms, on the same floor, in a quiet Protestant family, where there are no other lodgers or young children; South side—none others need answer; attendance required, also references.—Address "W. J. A.," Post-office, Rathmines.

Auctions.

A CARD. JAMES CONNOLLY & SON, Auctioneers and Valuators, Parsonstown, King's County, respectfully inform the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry, and parties about to honour the SALE with their presence that comes off on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 10th OCTOBER, and following days, in the spacious buildings known as the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, of a highly attractive collection of magnificent FURNITURE and HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, all of which is placed under their care for absolute disposal, by order of the mortgagee, for whom they are agents. The entire and genuine and costly effects befitting two noble mansions, which are more fully set out in catalogues, to be had on application at the Offices of the Auctioneers, North-west Chambers, 4, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, and Parsonstown, King's County.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH. UNRESERVED AUCTION AT CLAREMOUNT, Three miles from Killucan Station Midland Great Western Railway, of STOCK, CROP, HORSES, IMPLEMENTS, &c., On TUESDAY, the 9th day of OCTOBER, 1860. Sale at 12 o'clock.

Subscribers are instructed by the agent of C. BRINSLEY MARLAY, Esq., to Sell unreservedly by Auction, as above, the following Chattels:—87 fresh, strong long-woolled breeding ewes; 47 two-and-a-half-year-old heifers, in top condition; 20 do. bullocks, in top condition; 2 plough bullocks, four and six years old; 4 yearling heifers; 2 yearling bullocks; 2 weanling calves; 2 fat cows; a short-horned three-year-old bull, bred by the Duke of Rutland; a draught brood mare and foal by Domino; imported Suffolk stallion, 5 years old, bred by the Duke of Rutland, and trained to farm work.

Sundry Farming Implements, viz.:—Iron ploughs, grubbers, harrows, metal and wooden rollers, double turnip sower, subsoil plough, drill scuffle, winnowing machine, sheet, and sacks; American hay rake, tumbrils and harness, beam, scales, and weights, and a large variety of minor articles.

Crops.—The produce of 40 acres of well-saved upland old meadow and Timothy grass, in cocks of from two to three tons each; 17 acres Scotch potato and white Holland oats, in field stacks, first growth on imported seed; 12 acres of first-class rye, do., do.; 4½ acres of mangel and carrots.

True and not theoretical farming has been carried on in this establishment, of which the superior crops, stock, &c., will give ample proof; disease is wholly unknown on the land, and the stock have been selected and cared with sound judgment.

Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. auction fees.

GANLY, SONS, and PARKER, Auctioneers, Woolbrokers, Smithfield Salesmen, &c., Usher's-quay, Dublin, and Longford.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

SELECT and Unreserved Auction of about 30 purely-bred Short-horned Cows, Heifers, and Bulls, on WEDNESDAY, 10th of OCTOBER, 1860, on CHARLEVILLE DEMESNE, the blood of Bamboo, Lord John, Hamlet, Cader, Crown Prince, Solway, Alonzo, Rate-in-Aid, Matadore, Hopewell, Sir Colin, Beau of Kilbogget, &c., &c. Sale at One o'clock.

These superb Stock are principally the property of Lord Viscount Monck, and the progeny of his prize Cows and Bulls, to which will be added, by his lordship's permission, a few Superior Animals, the property of PHINEAS RYALL, Esq. Catalogues will be issued previous to sale, and more particulars given in future advertisements.

GANLY, SONS, and PARKER.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS. (FOURTH SALE.)

In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859. } NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioner acting in the above matter will, on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-house, Bray, set up and sell by Public Auction, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the map of the said Common prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 14 to 18, and from 93 to 112, both inclusive. Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BARRINGTON & GALE, No. 6, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin, or at my Office, Bray. (By order) J. L. DARBY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1860.

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For further information see Doctor Hassall's Report, which can be had at our establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed."—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., &c.

GREGG AND SON, Sole Agents, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

WINES MATURED IN WOOD.

Good Stout Port ... 24s per dozen.
Old Silky Port ... 30s to 36s "
First-class Sherry ... 32s to 38s "
Excellent Sherry ... 24s "

GEO. CHARLES BETTS & CO., Direct Wine Importers, 50, HENRY-STREET.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S

Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "

Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.

FAWCETT & CO.'S

Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), ... 28s 0d "

Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s. per dozen.

Fawcett and Co.'s Best Old Irish Whiskey, .. 18s 0d per gal. (A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett and Co.'s Fine old Mellow do, .. 16s " (Particularly recommended for family use.)

Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.

OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.

FAWCETT AND CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR: FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street. RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street. BOLTON & CO., 26, Westmoreland-street. REILLY & CO., 14, Westmoreland-street. BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row. FALKNER, 32, Grafton-street. Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE, By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee. Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co. And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

REMOVAL. GEORGE W. BOYD AND CO. have removed their Offices and Stores to 19, EDEN-QUAY, and are ready to receive consignments of bacon, hams, and other goods, for sale in Dublin. Goods purchased and forwarded for shipment at a reasonable commission.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS. Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms. SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON, MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS, 2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Friezes for Autumn Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS-PLI), West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c. MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

WOOLLEN BUYERS SHOULD VISIT WEBB AND COMPANY'S, 10, 11, AND 12, CORN-MARKET. They will there find a superior Stock of AUTUMN WOOLLEN GOODS, in the newest materials, for OVERCOATS, COATS, TROUSERS, and WAISTCOATS, at prices which cannot be undersold by any house in the Kingdom, and much lower than those generally charged.

Country orders carefully and promptly attended to.

A First-class Cutter and Workmen are kept by WEBB AND CO., who engage to have Gentlemen's Clothing made in first-class style at the shortest notice.

The Ready-made Department contains a large assortment of Goods suited to the present and coming season.

Servants' Liveries estimated for, by which a considerable saving will be effected.

WEBB AND COMPANY, 10, 11, AND 12, CORN-MARKET.

Miscellaneous.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen.—[illegible], Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Brooches, &c., at remarkably low prices.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 8s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON. The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H. M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. WILLIAM WHYTE Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—

Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds. Every Article in Table Glass. A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles. Army and Navy orders carefully attended to. Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch. Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with. Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Hackem's Distemper Balls. OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c. WALTER BURKE, 91 and 92, Middle Abbey-street.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland. H. SIBTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN. French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

THE CHEAPEST LIGHT YET DISCOVERED. THE NEW PATENT LAMP For burning Liquid Gas, Belmontine, or Paraffin Oil. PRICE 1s. 6d. EACH. This size will give the light of two Candles, at the expense of One Farthing per Night. The Larger Size, to give the light of Six Candles, at the small expense of Three Farthings per Night. The Wick lasts for three months, and does not require snuffing. To be had only at S. R. FRASER'S Ironmongery Warehouse, 45, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN. N.B.—Also a large variety of French Moderator Lamps.

FIRST-CLASS TABLE CUTLERY. WILLIAM THOMPSON, Cutler to the Queen and his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Table Knife, Razor, and Surgical Instrument Maker, 48, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN. N.B.—A large assortment of the Old-Established Royal Irish Razors.

IRON CASTINGS. Builders, Plumbers, and others requiring Castings in Iron, can be supplied with every description of them by THE IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE, Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus.

LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS, In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY, Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

DRAWINGROOM GRATES. J. EDMUNDSON and CO.'S Stock of Grates is largely assorted with the most beautiful designs. For Sittingrooms and Bedrooms their stock comprises every size, price, and description, and will be found on comparison to stand the test of competition. House-furnishing Ironmongery in all its branches. Prices very moderate. Amongst other articles attention is called to the following:—

Iron and Brass Bedsteads. Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns. Moderateur Lamps. Fenders and Fire Irons. Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. Papier Mache and Japanned Trays. Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns. Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers. Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges. J. E. & Co. are Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, &c. And are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Houses, Towns, &c. 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

PATENT SELF-REGULATING WIND ENGINE for Pumping, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving their Machines. This valuable invention is strongly recommended to the nobility, landowners, and farmers of Ireland. It is already extensively used in England and the Colonies, and the most satisfactory references can be given. For draining lands it is invaluable. It has the following advantages over the Steam-engine:—It costs nothing for fuel, will work safely day and night with occasional attention, is easily and cheaply erected and kept in repair. A boy can start it, stop it, or alter its speed. All particulars may be obtained upon enclosing one stamp to J. R. PEEL, Sole Manufacturer, 17, New Park-street, Southwark, London; or, to L. R. MOONEY, 26, Summer-hill, Dublin, where a Model of it can be seen for a few days.

SEA BATHING. DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN. THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE. On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor. Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in this Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges. TABLE D'HOTE; Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-water Baths, &c. In connexion with this Establishment is the finest Sea-Bathing in the World. Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, which is free to the Hotel. Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. ☞ See "Bradshaw." ☞ Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

TO THE CLERGY. THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL, 29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C. Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families. The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors. Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage. Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale. N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

Wants.

EDUCATION.

AN English Lady, educated on the Continent, and experienced in tuition, would be happy to give DAILY LESSONS to families residing in Rathmines and its vicinity; she instructs in French, German, Italian, Music, and Drawing, with the usual branches of a refined education; references to families in which she has been engaged.—Address to care of Mr. POWELL, No. 2, Upper Sackville-street.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A Young Person, who has filled the above situation satisfactorily, wishes for a re-engagement; she has a knowledge of millinery, and is willing to make herself generally useful.—Apply to "E. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

SOLICITOR'S ASSISTANT, capable of conducting general business, wanted by a gentleman of standing in the profession; engagement monthly.—Address, stating references and terms, not otherwise, "Mr. R. Lex," IRISH TIMES Office.

SUPERINTENDING AGENT, COLLECTOR, or MANAGER.—Employment Wanted as above, by a Gentleman of position and intelligence, and of active business habits; he can give the highest references as to character and capacity.—Letters addressed "Agent," IRISH TIMES Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANT SITUATIONS.

AS LADY'S MAID, or would go as HOUSEMAID in a small, respectable family,—a most respectable person, who understands hairdressing perfectly well, and can do up fine things in the neatest manner, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "T. W.," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS NURSE, a steady Young Woman, who would take charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country; can work well at her needle, and can be highly recommended.—Address "M. J. W.," 71, Camden-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

NURSE (Dry), a steady, respectable Woman, age 42, understands the management of a baby from its birth, also bottle-feeding; will be found useful at her needle; willing and obliging; town preferred.—Please address "L. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 67, Grafton-street.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes for a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID, or would go under a nurse; can work with her needle; can wash and make up fine things neatly; her character will bear the strictest investigation.—Address "M. O. B.," 55, Grafton-street.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, a respectable person, understands the duties of Housekeeping, Confectionery, Fancy Breakfast Bread-making (her own barm); would go as Cook and Housekeeper, a steady, active Woman; can give good references as to character and ability in both stations; is a Northern and a Protestant.—Address "H. M.," 3, Denzille-street, Dublin.

AS GOOD COOK, a steady, active Woman, who understands her business in any of its branches, soups, jellies, &c., also, the care and management of a dairy, where a kitchenmaid is kept, or would go as general servant to a single gentleman or lady; can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and quietness; is a trustworthy, careful woman, particularly of anything committed to her care.—Please address "F. K.," Office of the IRISH TIMES, or 67, Grafton-street, for a week, if not engaged.

WANTS a Situation, as GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who knows her business well, and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; can wash and make up neatly, if required.—Address "M. H.," 104, Britain-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

SITUATION WANTED, as PLAIN COOK, HOUSEMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business; can milk, do things, and can be highly recommended by her last and former mistresses, to whom applications, please, addressed "M. W.," Post-office, Tullamore, will be punctually attended to.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady Young Woman, who knows her business perfectly; and can be well recommended by a lady in town at present; would take charge of a small dairy, if required.—Address "C. F.," 60, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a steady, respectable Young Woman; can do up fine things in the neatest manner, and would wait on a lady; is a good needlewoman, and is of the Established Church.—Please address "A. W.," 67, Grafton-street.

AS GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady Young Man, who understands his business; the care of lamps, plate, and furniture; has long and satisfactory discharges; will be highly recommended by his last master, whom he has lived with for two years and three months; has no objection to drive.—Address "F. G.," 3, Upper Sackville-street, or 1, Clare street; country preferred.

AS BUTLER AND GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a smart, active Man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; has good discharges from highly respectable families, and can be highly recommended by his last master.—Address "J. B.," Office of the IRISH TIMES.

WANTS a Situation, as INSIDE SERVANT, a steady, active Man, of regular habits; he understands his business perfectly; is a Protestant; without any incumbrance; plate and lamps; no objection to town or country; can be well recommended by his last and former masters.—Any commands for "J. S.," IRISH TIMES Office, will be punctually attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as THOROUGH SERVANT, a Young Man, a Protestant; can drive well in single harness; has no objection to the country; has most satisfactory discharges.—Address to "T. D.," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS COACHMAN, or would act as COACHMAN AND GROOM, a steady, active Man, middle-aged, a Protestant; he perfectly understands the management of horses and carriages; can be highly recommended for careful and steady driving; has good discharges.—Address "J. B.," No. 1, Cavendish-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

AS GROOM, or GROOM AND COACHMAN, a steady, respectable Man, who understands his business in every respect; is well acquainted with the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; is a careful driver in double or single harness; has no objection to the country; has most satisfactory discharges from his last master.—Please address "L. L.," 22, Lower Sackville-street, or 50, Dame-street.

WANTED, a Situation, by a respectable Pensioner, as GATE-KEEPER, or in charge of a Lodge, who can make himself generally useful; has served through the Crimean war, and has been lately discharged; family small; character good.—Address Mr. GEORGE DUNNE, 5, Liffey-street, or Royal Barracks.

Wanted.

WANTED, in a School in Dublin, a Resident MASTER to teach the Junior Classes.—Address "LL.D.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A TENOR SINGER is WANTED for the Choir of Eustace-street Meeting-house. There is (except on special occasions) no evening service. Salary—£10 per annum.—Candidates will please attend at the Meeting-house, Eustace-street, on Saturday next, at Twelve o'clock noon.

WANTED, for a Female School, in the Parish of Armagh, a trained and experienced Teacher.—Application, with Testimonials as to character and qualification, to be forwarded to the Rev. R. WADE, Armagh, on or before October 10th.

A RESPECTABLE LAD WANTED, as an APPRENTICE in the Warehouse, by CURRAN & SONS, 40, Upper Sackville-street.

IMPORTANT TO PARTIES FURNISHING. GENERAL CARPET WAREHOUSE, &c. Nos. 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET. P. SHERIDAN begs to announce his return from the Markets, having made very extensive purchases for the various departments in his establishment, viz.:—

Carpets, Druggets and Felts, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Table Linen and Covers, | Mattresses and Bedding, Blankets and Quilts, Window Cornices, Curtains and Blinds.

The goods are now marked and ready for sale. P. SHERIDAN invites an early inspection, as there are several lots considerably below the present market prices.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH. Families who require GENUINE FIRST-CLASS GOODS Will not be disappointed in sending their orders to the RAVENSDALE CORN, FLOUR, RICE, STARCH, AND BISCUIT STORES, 40, WELLINGTON-QUAY, Opposite the Metal Bridge. Prime Old Feeding and Bruised Oats, Old Egyptian Split Beans and Bran. Orders by Post punctually attended to. ☞ Terms Cash—In the Store or on delivery.

COALS—COALS—COALS. The subscribers beg to announce that they have Opened an office at 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN, for the Sale of House, Steam, Gas, Cooking and Anthracite Coal, and Cannell, and that they are now prepared to deliver the same at very reasonable prices, as the Sole Agents in Ireland for the following Colliery Houses:—

J. and W. F. Fletcher and Co., Workington. Kirkless Hall Coal Company, Liverpool, Preston, and Fleetwood. Thomas Powell and Sons, Newport and Cardiff. Morgan, Perkins and Co., Llanelly. John Watson, Jun., Glasgow. Maxwood Colliery Company, Hurlford and Troon. Pearson Knowles and Co., Wigan.

The Subscribers also beg to draw particular attention to the Kirkless Hall Orrell House Coal, which stands unequalled for economy, cleanliness, and strength of heat, and which has become almost the only Household Coal now used in the North of Ireland. JOHN CHARLEY AND CO., Coal Merchants and Agents, DONEGAL-QUAY, BELFAST, AND 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN. Belfast, 24th August, 1860.

HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY! FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths' of Soap. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 65 MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET Dublin. Agents Wanted.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 13, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house Dublin.

NEW DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS. THOMAS M'ELROY AND CO. Have received, direct from Haarlem, their first supply of Dutch Flower Roots for the season. The bulbs are large, and in prime condition. Priced Lists will be sent free by post on application. Imported Winter Vetches, Rye, and Italian Ryegrass, Patagonian and Peruvian Guano, all of which may be relied upon as genuine, and will be sold at small profits. Agents for Lawes' superphosphate of Lime. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SEED WAREHOUSE, 45, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—The most Elegant Candle of the Season. SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES Reduced in Price. GEORGE DIXON, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c. WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER [illegible] (Continuation of [illegible]).

BEING APPOINTED AGENT to one of the Best Manufacturers in Sheffield, I am enabled to supply articles at prices much under that of the retailer—for instance, one set of Side Dishes, Bead Pattern (forming eight dishes), £9, usually charged £10 15s., which I will guarantee strongly Plated on pure Argentine, and of the Best Sheffield make, as also my Spoons and Forks—Table, 40s. per Dozen; Dessert, 33s. per dozen.
CHARLES WALL, 67, William-street.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.
Plate lent on Hire, and old plated articles replated.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The telegraphic communication, which usually guides operations in our local market, being interrupted, no change took place in the value of the Funds to-day.

In Banks, Royals alone were negociated, the quotation showing an advance on last price of one-half, which was firmly maintained. Nominal rates in the other Banks were as follows:—Bank of Ireland Stock, £240 to £241; Hibernians, £36½ to £37; Nationals, 61½ to £62.

The only change of value which was marked in Steam Securities is that in Atlantics, which made a further decline, and closed with sellers at £5¼. Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares, and Dublin and Glasgows, were both quoted at last prices and appeared steady. The nominal prices were:—British and Irish, £45½ to £46; City of Dublin £50 Shares (Issue of 1833), £52½ to £52¾; and Dundalks (limited), £10½ to £11.

Two transactions alone are recorded in Mining Securities—viz., in Connorrees and Wicklow Copper Shares—the former at last price, and the latter at a fractional improvement; both Securities closed steadily. General Mines were again inquired for at £4 1s 3d, and a decline of one-quarter was offered for Mining Company of Ireland Shares.

No dealings took place in the Miscellaneous Shares. Alliance and Consumers' Gas were offered at yesterday's advanced rate. There were offers to sell National Insurance Shares, and Patriotics were nominally £6 to £6¼.

In the Railway market, no change of any importance was observable. Cork and Passage were again quoted at £10½, the market closing weakly.

Great Southern Stock made a further advance of one quarter per cent., which was very firmly maintained. Midland Great Western £50 Shares, and Waterford and Limericks were also negociated, the former at last price, and the latter at a fractional advance, which, however, was not well maintained. There were buyers of Cork and Bandons, at £14, and of Dundalk and Enniskillens at last rate. Nominal quotations were as follows:—Dublin and Belfast Junctions, £42½ to £43; Dublin and Wexfords, £5 to £5 1s 3d; Midland Great Western (Halves), £26¼ to £26⅝; and Newry and Rostrevors, £6½ to £7. There were offers to sell Irish South Easterns at £6¼.

In Preference Securities the only change of any importance was that in Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, which advanced three-eighths per cent., and closed very strongly. The other shares appeared steady at the quotations. Cork and Bandon 5½ per cents. were nominally £6½ to £6¾. There were sellers of Dundalk and Enniskillen 6 per cents. (class A) at £10¼.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 3.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞ ⅞
Ditto account, 12th October	92⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock [shut]	92¾
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92½
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	240½
Royal	27
STEAM.	
Dublin and Glasgow	50½
City of Dublin	104½
Ditto issue of 1836	52½
Atlantic (Limited)	6 5¼
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	7
Connorree (Limited)	26s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	69½
Mining Company of Ireland	13¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	53½
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	10½
Thirds	26½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5 5¼
Midland Great Western	5½
Do. Half Shares	26½
Great Southern and Western	11½
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99½
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual, class A	10½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock. The next account day for shares will be the 15th October. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92⅝	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞	92¼
Ditto for Account	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞
3 per cent. Reduced	92	92½	92½	92	92½	92⅞
New 3 per cent. Stock	92	92⅞	92⅞	92	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account						
Bank Stock						

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT. 3.—Firsts, 110s; seconds, 108s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 95s; fifths, 84s; sixths, 67s. 2,400 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 3.—White wheat, 27s 6d to 32s 9d; red wheat, 27s to 32s; oats, 11s 6d to 15s 0d; barley 15s 0d to 15s 9d.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—We have no change to notice in the value of any kind of tea, and the market generally continues very inactive. Common sound congou is selling at 1s 3½d per lb. The delivery last week was 847,253lbs.

Sugar—Although the business doing to-day in all kinds of raw sugar is only moderate, the market is somewhat firmer, at very full prices. West India has realised 36s to 44s; Bengal, 34s to 44s 6d; and Mauritius, 35s to 45s per cwt. Two floating cargoes of Havana have changed hands at 28s to 29s per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at about the late reduction in value. Low goods may be quoted at 49s to 49s 6d, and crushed lumps 47s to 48s per cwt. The total stock of sugar is now 9,500 tons less than at the corresponding period of 1859.

Molasses—Our market still continues active, at fully the late improvement in value.

Coffee—On the whole prices continue to rule very firm but the business doing is by no means extensive. Native Ceylon, of good ordinary quality, is selling at 64s to 65s per cwt. The show of samples is only moderate.

Cocoa—There is no change to notice in the value of any kind, and the market, generally, is very inactive.

Rice—The continued upward movement in the value of wheat has imparted more firmness to the demand for most kinds of rice. In prices, however, very little change has taken place.

Provisions—Butter is in improved request, and rather dearer. Bacon is drooping in price. Other provisions are dull.

Saltpetre—Scarcely any business is doing in this article, and the quotations rule almost nominal.

Cotton—All kinds are in fair request, and quite as dear as last week.

Wool—English qualities continue in fair request, at full currencies; but foreign and colonial parcels are much neglected.

Hemp and Flax—All kinds of hemp are a dull inquiry, at barely previous rates. Petersburg clean is selling at £29 to £29 10s per ton. The flax market is inactive, on former terms.

Metals—Spelter, on the spot, moves off slowly at £20 5s per ton. Foreign tin is quiet, at 131s to 132s for Straits. English qualities are unaltered. Copper is dull at £107 per ton for Burra Burra. Scotch pig iron moves off slowly at 51s 6d per ton for mixed numbers.

Spirits—There is a fair average business doing in rum, at full quotations. Proof Demerara is selling at 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d; proof leewards, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; and proof East India 1s 6½d to 1s 7d per gallon. Brandy is quite as dear as last week; but again spirits are very inactive.

Fruit—Old currants are very dull, at barely previous rates and new qualities are inactive. New figs have sold at from 59s 79s; and sultanas, 48s per cwt.

Oils—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 30s to 30s 3d per cwt on the spot. Sperm moves off slowly at £104. Olive is firm at £60 for Gallipoli, and £55 to £56 for other kinds. Rape is quoted at 42s 6d to 46s; fine palm, 45s to 45s 6d; and coconut, 47s to 50s. American turpentine is tolerably firm, at 31s per cwt.

Tallow—There is a fair demand for all kinds, at full quotations. P.Y.C. on the spot, is selling at 53s 3d, and for the spring, 53s 9d per cwt. The stock is 44,678 casks, against 24,816 ditto, in 1859; and 14,298 in 1858. Rough fat, 2s 10d per 8lb.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

	6 a m Oct. 4.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 5.
Cape of Good Hope [D]	6 a m Oct. 5.
Constantinople	7 a m Oct. 5.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 7.
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	6 p m Oct. 7.
Spain and Portugal [S]	
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	6 p m Oct. 8.
America (New York), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 10.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 11.
India (Bombay), [S]	6 p m Oct. 11.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 12.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Oct. 14.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 14.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 18.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 19.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., [S]	6 p m Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 21.
America (New York), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [L]	6 p m Oct. 22.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Oct. 2[illegible].
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Oct. 29.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, OCT. 4.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Still Waters Run Deep," "The Jacobite," and "The Thumping Legacy."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 29, amounted to 63,473, making a daily average of 10,579 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines ... 1s 0d
Every additional line ... 0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines ... 1s 0d
Every additional line ... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, And 66, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, Sept., 1860.
*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment, 30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

A CARD.
MRS. SIDFORD, 17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN, Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms, Respectfully announces the arrival of NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS, DROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c.

KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS. CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.
USEFUL.
No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.
I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.
Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.
BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.
Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS, Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. Nicoll's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES, WALKING, DRESS, AND LOUNGE SUITS.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4.

A TRIAL which took place yesterday, at the City Sessions, is suggestive of the gravest reflections. On the 16th of August last, the Rev. Mr. Andrew, Curate of St. Michan's Parish, was visiting the poor Protestant members of his congregation. He had occasionally to inquire at common lodging-houses, whether any Protestants had taken up their abode there since his last visit. He spoke no word of controversy, indulged in no comments, but simply inquired for the scattered members of his own flock. This, it appears, is a crime in the eyes of the mob by whom this city is occasionally ruled. A cry is raised, and a crowd rapidly assembles, so as to fill the area of King-street. The idle and the violent hoot, curse, and stone him; they pelt him with mire and dirt, and threaten to cut the legs from under him, "unless he would leave the parish." Mr Andrew succeeded in reaching Green-street, where there is a police-station. He asked for some protection against the mob of several hundred persons, and procures the aid of one policeman. Two persons identify one of the rioters who was tried yesterday; two others asserted that the prisoner was the most inoffensive man in the world. The evidence was, of course, most contradictory. Mr. Andrew had been too busy warding off the missiles which fell upon him from all sides to study the countenances of his assailants. There was but one whose testimony could have settled the question. A policeman, one would suppose, knows that it is part of his duty to identify offenders against the public peace. But the policeman who "protected" Mr. Andrew could identify nobody. Perhaps he was taught in such cases to look neither to the right nor the left. He succeeded perfectly in not discovering from what hand the missiles came. He walked in front of the mob, and looked straight before him. We are reminded here of Mrs. Sherwood's case. A mob attacked a lone woman's house in a densely-populated district; for four hours they maintained a state of siege, broke the windows, destroyed the furniture, and eventually attempted to set the place on fire; but not a policeman could see anything of a riot. They were blind, as well as deaf, for it was a Protestant was assailed. Suppose a priest had been attacked as outrageously as Mr. Andrew was—suppose one policeman had been given him as a protector against an infuriated mob of four or five hundred persons, would the guardian of the peace be so blind or careless as to be unable to recognise one of the crowd?

That such a riot could take place is a positive disgrace to our city, yet we fear we shall have to record many similar scenes, when the members of that force in whom we confide for the detection of offenders are unable or unwilling to recognise a single individual amidst a crowd of assailants, whenever a Protestant is the victim.

THE North Dublin Union has hitherto been happily remarkable for the absence of polemical disputes. The victory which the Roman Catholic chaplain of the South Dublin Union obtained over both Guardians and Commissioners is beginning to work its fruits elsewhere. Following up the system of proselytising, which seems to be universal, the Roman Catholic chaplain of the North Dublin Union has been "spreading the net" for neophytes of tender age. We were rather surprised to read, in an Ultramontane journal of Wednesday, the following announcement:—

CONVERSION.—An inmate of the North Dublin Union, Edward Duff, a boy about twelve years of age, at the last meeting of the guardians, got permission to have his religion changed from Protestant to Roman Catholic, at his own earnest desire.

The conversion of a child of twelve years of age is not in itself a great cause for exultation; but this was only a commencement. When one proselyte is gained others may follow.

This boy, Edward Duff, was admitted into the North Union Workhouse in July, 1853, as a Protestant. He has for seven years attended the lectures and preaching of the Protestant chaplain. Nay, he attended Church on the Sunday previous to his "conversion," and attended at Church and catechism on the Thursday preceding. He gave no indication of any doubts as to the validity of Protestant ordination, or the reasonableness of the Church of England doctrine. The Protestant chaplain received no intimation whatever that one of his flock, to-day a Protestant, was to-morrow to be a Romanist. The business was quietly and secretly managed. The Master simply stated "that the boy wished to have "the registry of his religion changed from Protestant "to Roman Catholic." The Board unwittingly sanctioned the change, under the belief that the child was of competent age to decide in a matter of such importance. The moment the child was transformed into a Romanist, there was an application made for his removal from the house. By the merest accident the boy was not removed, and hence the exposure of the case. From the statement of the Rev. Mr. Shore it appears that the Roman Catholic chaplain had spoken not only to Edward Duff, but to his brother, on the subject of religion, prior to the conversion. One is inclined to ask are our poorhouses to become schools of theological controversy between children of twelve years of age and a priest? The Board which sanctioned the change of religious profession on the mere statement of the Master should have required some information as to the age of the child, and his capacity for understanding the momentous step he was about to take. The Board very properly rescinded the alteration of the registry, and Edward Duff is again a Protestant, and must remain so until he is of proper age to legalise a change. On Wednesday next there will be a complete investigation into the entire case. Meanwhile, the error which the Board committed, and its results, should teach caution and prudence in granting authorisation for conversions. The certainty that the North Dublin Union, like many other establishments, is now to become an arena for organised proselytism, should put the officials of the poorhouse upon their guard.

A SELECT Committee of the House of Lords was appointed early last session, to inquire "how far it may "be practicable to afford better shelter to shipping, "by the construction of breakwaters and harbours "less costly than erections of solid masonry." It had been observed that spars, seaweed, and floating *debris* had the effect of breaking the crest of waves, and causing smooth water. Various plans have been proposed to carry out by art the principle observed in nature. Mr. Calver proposed the erection of a "wave screen," to be formed of vertical piles driven into the bed of the sea, with sloping supports behind, which sink of themselves into the bottom and support the front. These, it is asserted, can be made either of wood or metal, and may be used on any kind of ground. Major-General Yule proposes to form a breakwater by means of an indefinite number of poles floating vertically, and secured in their positions by anchors. Screw-pile piers have also been occasionally erected—as, for instance, at Wexford, for the Earl of Courtown—and these have been maintained at very trifling cost. Then, there is the "surface" breakwater and the "lattice" breakwater, "wave repressors" and "wave breakers," to no end. As to the practical effect of any of these inventions, the authorities are remarkably conflicting. When it is considered that "the rise "of a wave" in a gale of wind is twelve feet, and the "trough" twelve feet more, making a wall of water of twenty-four feet, moving with its own weighty impetus and the force of the wind, we are inclined to believe that an island of stone is the only secure breakwater. But the waves frequently rise to a greater height than twelve feet. Sir E. Belcher mentioned that between Newfoundland and England a sea broke into the maintop of the Bellerophon line-of-battle ship. The height of this wave must have been at least sixty feet above the ship, and, as the ship was thirty feet above the water, it was a mass of water ninety feet high.

The Committee do not recommend that Government should undertake the task of erecting breakwaters upon any of these principles; but, looking to the vast expense of stone harbours constructed on the systems now in use, they recommend that a sum of £10,000 should be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty, in order to test any plans which may appear to offer a probability of saving expense and securing property and life.

It has been stated publicly that many of our great harbours were gradually filling up. It is satisfactory to find that recent and searching soundings show that no deposit whatever has taken place at Dover, Portland, Plymouth, or KINGSTOWN. The costly harbour of Holyhead exhibits what the Commissioners call a "slight silting" of a few inches. This silting they attribute to the millions of tons of stone, fresh from the quarry, that have been tilted into the sea in the construction of the breakwater. A very few years will be sufficient to prove whether this is the cause of the silting. Careful observations, annually made, will show whether the depth of water is decreasing. Certainly some limit should be put to the enormous expenditure at present lavished on that favoured harbour until this point is ascertained.

The *Times* on Italian Unity:—

Now that Italian unity is come, or nearly come, it comes in a shape that disappoints sanguine minds. It is not what they expected. The Prophet does not come out and perform the miracle exactly in the way prescribed by orthodox thaumaturgy, and therefore they are much inclined to "turn and go away in a rage." "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" Are we really to go to Sardinia for our regeneration, when the deep stream of Italian Unity is flowing by our very doors? That is the rub. Mazzini and his friends say now that they do not object to a throne, that they do not even object to a Sardinian throne, but what they want is that Sardinia should come to them, not that they should go to Sardinia. It is this look of *annexation* to Sardinia that disgusts them. Is this long-expected Italian liberty, then, and Italian Unity, only, after all, the handing over of Italy as an appanage to Sardinia? What! they, Italians of the first water, the heirs of Italian genius, art, and civilisation, to be transferred as a province to an only half Italian and semi-barbarous Power! The true Italy to become an offshoot of a Cisalpine monarchy! That is not as it should be. No; let Italian Unity be proclaimed from the Quirinal, and they care not, or say they do not care, who proclaims it. Let Italy speak from her centre, and remould herself upon her own ground, and crown herself in her old Capitol, and they will allow it to be a regal crown, and allow any one, as simply her representative, to wear it. But it must be an Italian kingdom, not a Sardinian one; and it must be an Italian kingdom whole and complete. There must be no limb hanging on to it in sympathy, though severed from it by policy to keep the body in torture and agitation. Italian liberty must now spring out of the earth a perfect form, without maim or defect.

These Italian patriots are now only going through one of the experiences which attach to human life, public or private. They cannot help themselves, and nobody can help them. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, when something which we have longed for for years comes at last, it comes accompanied by some condition which takes a good deal of the success out of it. When fame or promotion come they come when a man is twenty years older than when he first dreamed of it. Everything that comes by degrees is unsatisfactory. We never enjoy the true charm of the surprise, and miss the bright contrast of creation out of nothing and a leap into existence. One would suppose that things were going fast enough in Italy now; but still their course is gradual, and because it is gradual it disgusts. Italian liberty does not rise full armed out of the ground. No reasonable person doubts that some day or other Venetia must join the rest of Italy, but she cannot now. Italian Unity is the growth of events, and must go on growing with them. Some events push it on, others pull it back; it is a link in the great chain of political causation, and can no more sever itself from the shackles of facts than it can from the laws of nature. By what a strange and incongruous course of events has it been brought out and put on its present footing—by one small Cisalpine kingdom outgrowing its natural dimensions, and just getting a foot in Italy. This little nucleus of power and formidable standing exemplar of a free Italian State, kept by its hereditary ambition in a state of restless readiness to make use of every opportunity, at last got an opportunity, and used it; and from that Cisalpine source Italian Unity has now proceeded. It is not a pure Italian growth, but it is a foreign importation aided by home sympathies; it comes in the shape of Sardinia overrunning Italy. And that is one reason why the Mazzinists refuse to recognise it—it does not correspond to their image of a self-sprung Italian liberty; the other reason is that it is not all at once a perfect and complete Italian liberty.

But it is absurd to fly in the face of facts, and to suppose that if results are gained they must not be gained by the actual matter-of-fact causes which are at work in the world. This is, in truth, only the old distinction of things coming about naturally instead of miraculously. We know that Nature is always unpopular, and that the human mind loves miracles; but it is madness to say, as these Mazzinists do, that they will only take a miracle and nothing else. If you want Italian Unity you must take it as it is set, with all its actual history around it; you cannot isolate it from the series of events, and make it an independent fact, or a miracle. Sardinia is the simple representative of matter of fact and of the order of events in this matter of Italian Unity, and to quarrel with Cavour is to quarrel with facts and with fate, and with everything that is strong in the direction of Italian Unity under heaven. You must take things as they come, and at their own pace, too. It is unpleasant to be long about things; it seems so stupid, so contrary to reason. Why cannot you make a constitution, or a code, or a philosophy, or an epic, or a free country, or a whole and complete Italian Unity in a day? Disown impossibilities, and proclaim the latter from the Quirinal immediately. It will be over and done in a moment. This is what everybody wishes in his heart—to do the most difficult things in a moment—to be inspired. Human nature, alas! is not inspired, and can only do work well generally when she takes a good long time about it. This is very intolerable and very provoking; it is a law of our understandings and faculties which makes us feel ourselves poor, dull creatures, slow of conception, slower in arrangement, late in seeing our way before us, late in catching the point, and later in securing it. "The late Mr. So-and-So" is in a great degree the mythical impersonation of man. Fops and idiots shirk this truth and its humiliations, which is a part of their rebellion against Providence, for which they are scourged by Heaven. These empty heads always feel themselves inspired, because they never submit to the discipline of degrees. Slow nature is too stupid for them, and they knock off everything in a minute, with a sensation of miraculous cleverness. But sound and deep heads are content with gradual results, and submit themselves to the sense of imperfection with even minds. A struggling imperfect Italian Unity—an Italian Unity which comes from Sardinia and does not take in Venetia—may not fulfil the dreams of an enthusiast. He does not yet see the "promised land" for which he has been so long on the lookout; he is afraid that it will not be seen in his time; he is impatient at having waited so long, and yet not getting the full sight at last; he does not like acquiescing in a half state of things, which may last his whole life; he is, therefore, for quick work at all hazards. But sound heads *will* acquiesce in half states of things if it is necessary, and take what they can get. They can bear the sense of imperfection, and will take an incomplete Italian Unity cheerfully till they can get a more complete one, and we hope Garibaldi will take counsel of such men. If not, it would seem as if Sardinia were going to take the matter into her own hands.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Tuesday Evening.

It is difficult to say what feeling is uppermost in the minds of the friends of Italian liberty to-day, but the general opinion seems to decide that Garibaldi's repulse and the Sardinian victory are useful lessons to the Dictator, and must lead to a restoration of confidence between the two parties. The Italians in London, while they fully admit the dangerous consequences of two powerful factions, insist on declaring that Mazzini and his party have been misrepresented. They complain that we hear too much from the Turin direction of the intrigues of the Reds, and are indignant that French writers should call away the public interest by canards from the main issue. They represent Cavour as at the bottom of these stories, to draw off the attention from his leanings to Napoleon, and are astonished that Englishmen should allow themselves to be so far hoodwinked. So far, they say Mazzini can only be accused of aiming to bind Garibaldi to England, and of counteracting French influence by inducing him to turn his attention to Great Britain. Reports appeared from French journalists that Mazzini had gathered round his standard at Naples Ledru Rollin, Victor Hugo, Simon Bernard, and many others rife for all kinds of conspiracy. I mentioned to you, in my last, that Rollin was still in London, and I may add that by the latest accounts Victor Hugo was at Guernsey, and had no intention of leaving it. It is not difficult to indicate the source from whence proceeded the statement that the unity of all Italy could not be proclaimed until Malta was cleared from the English. When the rumour first went abroad that Cavour promised Napoleon (his friends now say he did it by way of a jibe, hoping that England would befriend him when the day came) Genoa and Sardinia in exchange for his active co-operation, the French party, while admitting it on the Continent, sought to justify the bargain by the plea that England had been promised Sicily. I have said enough to indicate that there is abundant ground for the belief that, because a statement comes *via* Turin, implicit confidence is not on that account to be implicitly placed in it. "The Situation of the Moment in Italy," in this month's *Cornhill*, is assigned, I know not on what authority, to the pen of Antony Trollope. His family are well known for their advocacy of Italian liberty, from a Piedmontese point of view; and he has before now proved that he possesses a thorough insight into Florentine life. The article is remarkable as, though written with a belief in the success of Cavour's diplomacy, it completely vindicates the policy of Garibaldi. The letter is dated 4th September, a date at which the Bourbon evacuation of Naples had not taken place, but the course of events since that day clearly shows that Garibaldi was right in his plan of action, notwithstanding the results predicted by the supporters of Cavour's policy. The Sardinian Prime Minister is said to possess, amongst the qualities entitling him to success, the art of enlisting in his aid the pens of able writers, and young men of privilege in various directions are freely spoken of as deriving inspiration from his genius. Perhaps as curious a point of gossip as any is the number of places said to be prepared for his Holiness' reception on his flight. At one time he is to accept the offer of the Czar, and betake himself to St. Petersburg; at another time the metropolis of the world, our own London, is his destination. A palace is in preparation for him at Sardinia, and the British army have received orders to salute him when landing at Malta. Edwin James, our pseudo-representative and English Alexander Dumas of the Italian war, will no longer write historic sketches for the benefit of the *Times* or the delight of Marylebone, as his arrival in London is announced. He will embrace an early opportunity of describing to a select audience his miraculous escape. In saving his leg he stept into his carriage, to retreat from the fight, he took leave of it. 'Tis true Edwin never mentioned the fact in his last letter, and took care to describe how his carriage was lost in the *mêlée*; it would not have accorded with his courageous character to have represented himself in the act of running away. However, the Brighton prisoners have now a chance of being tried by the Brighton Recorder. Amongst the curiosities of Garibaldi's staff is one of the brothers Formes, the celebrated singers, who, having been missing for the last eight years, has turned up to the surface where many a runaway will be found in attendance on the patriot adventurer.

The governorship of Madras has not yet been filled up, and is said to be going a-begging. The opinion here is that it has been offered to Sir G. Grey, Governor of the Cape, in consequence of circumstances which require some change to be made in that colonial possession. The circumstances requiring change, as detailed by the Court Circular some time ago, were that Sir George Grey and Lady Grey, when last they left this country for the Cape, went out in the flag-ship of Admiral Keppel; that an intrigue ensued, owing to which Sir George Grey landed alone, and Admiral Keppel shifted his flag. It is felt that either the Admiral of the station must be changed or the Governor of the Colony, and the latter is reported as marked for promotion, to overcome the difficulty. The name of Lady Grey has not appeared in any of the entertainments given in honour of Prince Alfred.

The fight for the championship of the belt, and £200 aside, will come off on the 6th November, between Tom Paddock and Sam Hurst (the Staylybridge Infant) in the neighbourhood of London. Large bets have been staked on the result, but the police are latterly on the alert to prevent such scenes, and may render the attempt impossible.

Count de Montalembert's new work, "Les Moines d'Occident," has been just published at Paris, and the authorised translation by Messrs. Blackwood may be soon expected. It is not generally known that the Count was in the habit of paying regular visits to the House of Commons last session on the special nights, and occasionally contributed letters to *L'Ami de Religion* of the scene, and his comments thereupon. The remains of Mr. Ingram, M.P., of the *Illustrated News*, are expected in Liverpool on Friday next, and will be interred at Boston, his native place. I may mention one trait of the man, which seems to have escaped observation. He took a thorough interest in all men connected with the press. He seemed to be insensible to that spirit which is so likely to seize upon a newspaper proprietor, of looking at men not attached to his own paper as opponents. It is not long since he gave a dinner to the gallery, to which he invited every member of the press attached to the House of Commons, and some of the leading writers on the public journals. He always looked back to this dinner as a novelty of which he was proud, and spoke of keeping it up periodically. Indeed, he seemed incapable of joining in a festive gathering at which some of his collaborateurs were not present.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Oct. 1.

The power of spiritualism succeeded in inducing William Shakspere to contribute an essay to the last *Quarterly*. So it has been confidently asserted, but I have been wholly unable to discover anything of a spirit-rapping nature in the said review. Ah! I am wrong; I recollect now there was an essay on *strikes*. Surely this is a decided success. Who knows but that after a time we may have a weekly organ to which Herodotus will contribute historical criticisms, Plato moral essays (*à la* John Stuart Mill), Aristophanes political squibs, and Pindar and Sappho amatory and convivial effusions for the poet's corner?

Talking of the Irish Brigade, I am glad to see that they have been defended from the charge of cowardice. Putting together the telegram with the letter written by Lord Normanby to the *Globe* of Saturday, it appears that Spoleto was not surrendered without a bloody struggle. On the approach of the Sardinians, Major O'Reilly sent a notice to Monsignor Merode of his intention to blow up the fort sooner than surrender. On which an order for the immediate surrender of the garrison was despatched. After a desperate conflict at the breach (for a breach was made in no time by the Sardinians), Major O'Reilly obeyed instructions. There is a reason assigned for not blowing the whole place up, notwithstanding orders—Mrs. O'Reilly, the wife of the officer in command, was there. It is, moreover, stated the numbers in the garrison amounted to two hundred and sixty instead of six hundred.

The *Tir National* is progressing in France. In a year or so every European nation, save Ireland, will have something of the sort. When one reflects that the negroes in Canada are formed into a regiment, is it not humiliating to think the gentlemen of Dublin are not deemed as worthy of confidence as "niggers?"

At the Social Science Meeting at Glasgow, Miss Bessie Parkes read a paper on Female Employment. Printing, telegraphing, and clerkships have succeeded very well with genuine *employés*; I wonder that the women do not make a vigorous attack on the Civil Service. I am sure they would be just as good, if not better, than the ordinary run of Government clerks; indeed, it would be hard to be worse.

At the banquet in the City Hall, Lord Brougham returned thanks for the ladies, "being," he alleged, "an old woman himself." On a former occasion, when he responded to the same toast, he said he thought the fair sex had shown their discretion in choosing as their spokesman one remarkable for *youth, innocence, and beauty!*

Milner Gibson displays considerable ability sometimes. He arrived in town on Friday evening, petitioned the Marylebone Vestry the same night to substitute wooden pavement for stone (which was refused), and was working at the Board of Trade on Saturday.

I went to the Adelphi the other evening to see the new drama, founded on Gerald Griffin's "Collegians," called the "Colleen Bawn." It is by far the most comfortable theatre in London. The seats are as soft and springy as an arm chair, and the house is lofty and well ventilated. I am sure there must have been several compatriots in the house, for the conversation and merriment during the acts were remarkable for an English theatre. The overture, composed entirely of Irish airs, was very well arranged, as, indeed, was the music throughout. The scene was laid in Killarney; the Lower Lake, the Gap of Dunloe, and Torc Waterfall were admirably brought before us, painted, in most instances, with picturesque fidelity. The representation of the water cave "O'Donoughues' Stables," was very striking, especially as regards the water, the transparency of which was perfectly illusory. The drama, unlike the story, ends happily. The murder is frustrated by the happy intervention of Myles Na Coppaleen, an old flame of Eily's, who keeps a secret still in the water cave, where Danny intends to drown the girl. Myles, hearing a splash in the darkness of the night, fires a gun at what he deems an otter, and hits Danny, who has just thrown Eily into the water. Thinking he has killed an otter, he searches about for its body, and seeing something floating about, drags up—the body of Eily. Thunderstruck with astonishment, he lets the body slip from his grasp; but immediately plunging in, he emerges, after a few minutes, with the fainting girl in his arms. This rescue finally proves the means of saving the life of Eily's husband, who was accused of her murder, and who, believing her dead, was about to marry another. The characters were well sustained, with the exception of Anne Chute, which was vilely enacted by Miss Woolgar. Mr. Bourcicault is capital in his impersonation of an Irish peasant; and Miss Robertson, as the "Colleen Bawn," is, in accent, acting, and appearance, perfection.

The street tramways are about to have a trial. It was proposed at the Marylebone Vestry, to lay down rails along the upper part of Oxford-street, part of Regent-street, and Bakerstreet. Mr. Train, the proprietor of the tramway at Birkenhead, is to undertake to see that they are carried out.

Several new railways are about to be made round London. There is to be a subterraneous railway connecting the Great Western, the Great Northern, and the City from Paddington to Farringdon-street. The terminus of the railway connecting the West End with the Crystal Palace and Brighton was opened to-day at Victoria-street, Westminster. The South Eastern Railway will be continued to Charing-cross, crossing the Thames at Hungerford by a new bridge. This will be most convenient for persons coming from the Continent, especially foreigners, who will find the new station within ten minutes' walk of their favourite residence, Leicester-square.

SUSPENSION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, 4 A.M., 4TH OCT.

We have to regret, in common with our readers, the continued interruption of our ordinary telegraphic intelligence. Up to the hour at which we write no advices have reached us through the medium of the wires; the damage done to which, by the late gale, must have been more than commonly serious.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

COBURG, OCT. 2.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung," which stated a few days since that on the return of her Majesty from Coburg the betrothal of her Royal Highness the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt would be officially made known at Darmstadt, now states that this intelligence is only inexact as to the place named, and that the event will be celebrated at Mayence instead. Prince Louis is the son of Prince Charles (brother of the reigning Grand Duke) and the Princess Elizabeth of Prussia (daughter of Prince William, uncle to the King), and was born on September 12, 1837. The same journal further states that her Majesty will reside two entire days at Mayence, and that the Rheinische Hof Hotel had been selected for the Royal sojourn. Whether these arrangements may be changed by the death of the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is not known, but there can be no doubt that such was the intention previous to that untoward event. The English Minister at Frankfort, Sir Alexander Malet, continues to make preparations for a great banquet to be held at his hotel on the arrival of her Majesty in Frankfort.

STUTTGARDT, SEPT. 27.

The King of Wurtemberg reached his 80th birthday to-day. His Majesty visited the theatre on the occasion, and was received with much enthusiasm by a crowded audience.

The Earl of Erne has left Crom Castle for Sligo, to pay his annual visit to his tenantry in that county.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert arrived in Belgrave-square on Saturday, from a tour of visits in Scotland.

Lord and Lady Skelmersdale are expected home shortly from the Continent, and will then go to his lordship's patrimonial estates in Lancashire.

Lady William Russell, who has been passing the last week at Broadlands, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, returned to London on Monday.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and family are passing the autumn in comparative retirement at The Grove, near Watford, Herts.

Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton, who have been staying for some weeks with the Earl and Countess Craven, at Ashdown Park, Berkshire, are expected in London at the close of the current week, on their way to Heaton Hall, near Manchester.

We understand that a matrimonial engagement has been entered into between Sir John Bowring and Miss Castle, of Clifton, and that the marriage is likely to take place in the beginning of the coming month.

Dr. Williams, Inspector-General, Mrs. Williams, and family, have left the Anglesea Arms Hotel, Kingstown, for their residence, 51, Lower Mount-street.

Mr. Arnold has arrived from Lismore, county Waterford, to his residence, Monkstown Crescent, Monkstown.

BRESLIN'S ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY.—Departures—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Kilmore and Mrs. Beresford and suite, for the Palace of Kilmore; the Right Hon. the Attorney-General for Ireland, for London; Madame Grisi, family, and suite; Vice-Admiral Grenfell and Miss Grenfell and suite, for London; R. M. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P., and Mrs. Gore, family, and suite, for Derrycorne, county Leitrim; the Rev. Doctor and Mrs. King, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Colgan, family and suite; Miss Ball and suite, Miss Ferrier and suite, and Joseph Salkeld, Esq., for Penrith, Cumberland. The following are still sojourning:—The Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Shannon, the Right Hon. the Lord Justice of Appeal, Mrs. Blackburne and Mrs. Daniel; Sir Charles and Lady Isham and family, Sir Edward and Lady Synge and Mrs. Irwin, the Lady Robert Tottenham, H. Maynard Harding, Esq., and Mrs. Harding; Mr. and Mrs. Storey and family, Mr. and Mrs. Adamson; Messrs. Ferne, Horner, Wheebles, and Stewart.

Thanks.

Mrs Quesle to Lady Castlemaine, per Hon Robert Handcock, for £1; Lady M King, £1; Hon Robert Handcock, 6s, in aid of the completely exhausted funds of the Dublin Providence Home. Further contributions earnestly solicited to meet the immediate need.

Thanks from the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital for the following:—Rev St George French, 10s; Rev L H Streane, £1; H H Hamilton, Esq, £1; James Hawkins, Esq, £1; the Countess of Erne, £1; Lady Hutchinson, £1; Robert Quesle, Esq, £3 2s; C Carleton, Ingram, Esq, £1; William Allen, Esq, 10s; Mrs Pollock, £1; 10s in postage stamps as a thank-offering for relief from pain.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following:—The Earl of Clancarty, £1; Messrs. Ferrier and Pollock, £2 2s; James Hunt, Esq, £1; Alexander Hale, Esq, £1 1s; R Worn, Esq, 5s; James Hawkins, Esq, £1; Hugh Moore, Esq, £1; Henry Bewley, Esq, £5; Messrs. MacMullen, Shaw and Co., £3; Two Friends, £2 2s; and to Messrs. Pim, Brothers, for a piece of printed calico for the use of the inmates.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Longford and Matthew Weld O'Connor, Esq., Aughares, Longford, have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Longford.

The Army.

The 1st battalion Grenadier Guards, under the command of Colonel J. A. Lambert, arrived in Dublin yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the Royal Barracks, there to be quartered.

The 86th Regiment, under the command of Colonel J J. Hort, arrived in Dublin yesterday afternoon, from the Curragh, and proceeded to Richmond Barracks, there to be stationed.

Fifteen officers and 662 men, belonging to the 1st battalion of Grenadier Guards, arrived late yesterday evening, from London, by the Windsor and Prince steamers. They proceeded to the Royal Barracks.

The Navy.

The following appointments are to be dated the 1st inst.:—G B Bedford, R G Fairfax, Lord A S Pelham Clinton, F R Bickan, and A P Patten, naval cadets, to the Royal Albert; H T J Hildyard, H H Whiting, M W Abbott, Edward Ramsey, W F S Manor, A S and J Lecock, C W Herbert, and G F Trollope, naval cadets, to the Marlborough; R J Fortescue and W E B Atkinson, naval cadets, to the Cressy; A M Causton and A P Watson, naval cadets, to the Renown; David G Praby, Nathaniel Cotton, H W S Gibson, and E A Cooper, naval cadets, to the Victor Emmanuel; E Riddle and C E Gissing, naval cadets, to the Centurion; A J Ballantyne, and E J Wingfield, naval cadets, to the Nile; J W Sunderland, naval cadets, to the Agamemnon; H F Kemble and W M Annesley, naval cadets, to the Amphion; C W Atkinson, P H Rickman, and C Langford, naval cadets, to the Hannibal; G W M Eliot, G R C Eyres, G S Lindeman, and C G Horne, naval cadets, to the Algiers; Thomas H W Beddoe and H A Coventry, naval cadets, to the Exmouth; H J G Garvett, H T Wright, and R H Ramsden, naval cadets, to the Liffey; A F Pascoe, H S Price, and A B Jenkyns, naval cadets, to the Dorris; C H Warren, naval cadet, to the Orion; G H R Willis and Charles E Woon, naval cadets, to the Melpomene; W W King, A C Loveridge, and J Swan, naval cadets, to the Aboukir; Conqueror; W M Carey, naval cadet, to the Mersey; F A Moysey L W Hyman, naval cadets, to the Trafalgar; F C Brown, and J A Fraser, naval cadets, to the Sanspareil; N L H Clark, and F Coddington, naval cadets, to the Sanspareil; A A Duffield and H M Milman, naval cadets, to the Ariadne; James Emerald; R C Gorst, naval cadet, to the Edgar; J T Harding, Hazel and A A Lee, naval cadets, to the Edgar; A E Bancroft, and H G Stevenson, naval cadets, to the Mars.

The Militia.

MONAGHAN MILITIA.—The following resignation has been accepted by Colonel Charles Powell Leslie, M.P., Lieutenant of the county Monaghan, viz.:—Lieutenant George Smith resigned his commission in the Monaghan Militia.

The Antrim Artillery are under orders to replace the Hampshire Artillery at Pembroke Dock.

PASTOR CHINIQUY.—The Rev Thomas Scott thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions, in aid of Pastor Chiniquy's Missionary College at St. Anne's Colony, State of Illinois:—Rev John Finlayson, £1; a Lady, per Rev Mr Patterson, £5; Alexander Hall, Esq, £1; John Thwaites, Esq, £1; Richard Thwaites, Esq, £1; John Busteed, Esq, £2; Messrs Cannock, White, and Co, £3; a Friend, £1. Further contributions earnestly solicited.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In reply to the question of "C. E." we are not aware of any railways in course of formation near Dublin, with the exception of that from Wicklow to Rathdrum, and on to Wexford.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO THE REV. MICHAEL BRANNIGAN.—On the evening of the 27th September, the members of Mr. Brannigan's congregation, with other friends, met in the Mission School-house, Ballinglen, to present him with a pulpit gown, cassock, and bands. The service of the evening was commenced by the Rev. John L. Rentoul, of Ballymoney, preaching from the text, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost." Mr. Rentoul is one of a large deputation sent out by appointment of the late General Assembly, to visit the congregations and mission stations of the Irish Presbyterian Church in the South and West of the country, for the purpose of giving correct information regarding the Revival movement in Ulster, in the hope of stimulating them to seek a like outpouring of God's Holy Spirit. On the preceding evening Mr. Rentoul had addressed a large meeting in the Ballinglen Presbyterian Church, when he gave full details of the Revival work, more especially in and around Ballymoney. After devotional exercises at the close of the sermon, the Rev. Thomas Armstrong, of Ballina, was called to the chair. He expressed his deep regret that the Rev. Robert Allen was prevented by severe illness from presiding on the occasion. Mr. George Reid, teacher of the Ballinglen school, read an address expressive of the affection and esteem in which Mr. Brannigan is held by his people; and, in their name and that of other friends, presented him with the pulpit gown, cassock, and bands. In appropriate and touching terms, Mr. Brannigan replied at considerable length. The Rev. Matthew Ker, Dromore West; the Rev. John Rentoul, and Dr. Allen, from London, spoke briefly, expressing the pleasure they felt in witnessing the proceedings of the evening. The latter apologised for the absence of his father through illness, assuring the friends present that though absent in body his heart was with them. After a vote of thanks to the chairman a psalm was sung, and the meeting dismissed with the Apostolic benediction. It will be gratifying to the friends of Ballinglen to know that the entire work there was never in so prosperous a condition as now. They who went forth weeping, bearing the precious seed, are now beginning to gather home the sheaves. Mr. Brannigan and the Christian ladies who have laboured in the work so long and so unweariedly, are now experiencing the truth of the Apostolic precept—"Be not weary in well-doing, for in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not."

COUNTY GALWAY.—ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Saturday last, as Mr. George Phair, of Tuam, one of the officers of the conservators of the Galway salmon fisheries, was proceeding down the Corofin river, about five miles from Tuam, his attention was arrested by the appearance of an object resembling a bundle of clothes, floating rapidly down the stream. In a few seconds, what was his horror on perceiving the body of a female borne swiftly past him. He, with praiseworthy promptitude, and at considerable risk, succeeded in bringing it to the bank, where he used every available means in his power to restore animation, but in vain. It appears the unfortunate deceased, who lived in a cottage hard by, and who was daughter to a labourer named Whelan, and aged only sixteen years, went to fetch water from the river, which has been recently deepened and widened by the Drainage Commissioners. The banks at this particular spot near the Corofin bridge are both high and precipitous, and at all times dangerous. It would seem that while in the act of stooping to fill the water, she lost her balance, and, falling headlong into the water, was borne away on the current—which there is very rapid—to the spot where the body was brought to the shore, by Mr. Phair. An inquest was held by Andrew Hasty, Esq., coroner, and a respectable jury, consisting of many of the gentlemen who happened to be salmon fishing at the time, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.—*From our own Correspondent.*

BAKERS OF DROGHEDA.—DROGHEDA, 2ND OCTOBER.—Some time since a public meeting was convened in this town, with a view to obtain the opinion of the inhabitants relative to the position of the operative bakers of this town as regards Sunday and night work; and to suggest some means of effecting an amelioration of their condition, should public opinion prove favourable to the object of the meeting. Their claims to amelioration were, on that occasion, strongly urged by Dr. Shaw, F.T.C.D., and a number of resolutions having that object in view were unanimously carried by the large and highly influential meeting at that time assembled. One of these resolutions was to the effect that, should the master bakers not, within a certain period to be given them in order to make preparations for the change, abolish both Sunday and night-work, they, the operatives, would bring the matter, as regards the former, before the proper legal tribunals, and abide by their decision with respect to the state of the law on the case. The time having expired which was thought sufficient to enable the masters to effect the desired change, and no alteration having been made, it was deemed advisable to adopt the latter course—viz., to appeal to the law. Accordingly, at the Petty Sessions Court, on yesterday, four of the master-bakers, Messrs. Robert Cathcart, Thomas Barrons, Michael Kelly, and Hugh Galbraith, were summoned by an operative, named George Kelly, under the Sunday Trading Act. John Thomas Rowland, Esq., who ably stated the case at the original meeting, was employed on the side of the prosecution. On the case being called, Mr. Galbraith, one of the defendants, stated they (the defendants) were not prepared with their case, as they were unable to procure the assistance of an attorney—all the legal gentlemen of Drogheda having had engagements for that day. He (Mr. Galbraith) begged their worships to postpone the case till that day fortnight, next petty sessions day, when a professional man would be secured. Mr. Rowland having assented to this course, their worships allowed the case to stand over, and the witnesses were bound over to attend. Mr. Rowland then applied for costs for the witnesses' day's attendance, which was granted.—*From our Correspondent.*

SUDDEN DEATH AT KILKENNY.—An inquest was held on Monday last, by T. Izod, Esq., county coroner, at the Kilmacow Railway Station, on the body of a man named John Murphy, a brogue-maker, late of New Ross, but then lying dead at Ballykillaboy, in the neighbourhood. The deceased, it appeared, had been taken ill after his supper, which had consisted of potatoes and milk, on Friday night, the same food having been partaken of by the family in whose house he and his wife had obtained a night's lodging, but no one else had been taken ill. He vomited a good deal, but got better in the morning. The family having left the house in pursuit of their various avocations, the deceased's wife went for water for him, and on her return, in about three minutes, found him dead. Dr. Cullenan, after an examination of the body, stated that death had resulted from natural causes. The verdict was in accordance with the medical evidence.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN MAYO.—The change in the weather during the past fortnight has considerably altered the aspect of the country and the farmer's prospects, changing gloomy anticipations into hopeful expectations of an abundant harvest. Throughout the entire county all corn crops are fully a month or five weeks later than usual, but happily the weather has been for some days so very fine that a large portion has ripened and been cut down, still there is a large quantity of oats not yet ripe, especially in the mountain districts, where in many places it presents a green appearance; but we can assert with confidence that the grain crops in general have come up to the expectation of the farmer, notwithstanding the severity and lateness of the season. The potato crop continues to be reported favourably of in most districts—the disease not being virulent, in most cases not more than a fourth of the produce being damaged; however it is very difficult to write positively as to this precarious esculent until the period has arrived for storing up the roots. The turnip crop is very inferior, and will be far below an average yield, owing to the wetness of the season at seed time, and fodder is also likely to be scarce, as hay suffered considerably in the saving. But as farmers are all on the *qui vive* there may be no want of food for cattle.—*Mayo Constitution.*

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—A few evenings ago, the daughter of a most respectable inhabitant of Dundalk was out walking with a friend of hers, an elderly lady from Dublin, and out of curiosity went into the space between the street gate and door of Saint Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, to hear the choir, which was practising at the time. Immediately after they were accosted by a clergyman, who inquired if they belonged to the choir, and being civilly answered in the negative, he informed them that strangers should retire, and went away. In a minute or two he again returned, and remarked that he had ordered them to retire, when Miss K—— replied that he did not, and the rev. gentleman feeling, it is supposed, annoyed at the contradiction, immediately struck the young lady two smart blows on the cheek, and was about repeating the dose, when her companion caught the gentleman's arm. We give this occurrence exactly as it was stated to us by the aggrieved parties, "nothing extenuating nor setting aught down in malice," and as the veracity of the ladies is unquestionable, we cannot help saying that the assault was a most disgraceful and unmanly one. For the honour of religion we trust that this young lady and her companion were mistaken, and that the person who disgraced his manhood in this cowardly manner was not a clergyman, but some understrapper.—*Dundalk paper.*

Sporting.

LIMERICK RACES—OCTOBER 2.

Stewards—The Mayor of Limerick, the Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, Colonel the Hon. Eyre C. H. Massy, Major Sir R. DeBurgho, Bart.; Edward Green, Esq.; Colonel Borton, C.B.; Captain Westropp, James Spaight, Esq.; William H. Barrington, Esq.; Jasper White, Esq. Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq.

Only eight horses came to the post for these races, a very poor muster for so sporting a *locale* as Limerick. The race for the Welter Cup was finely contested, and The Clown, piloted by his owner in his usual artistic style, just pulled through by a neck. The attendance was good, and the day remarkably fine. Subjoined is a return of the running:—

Selling Corinthians of 5 sovs each, 40 added. Heats, mile and three-quarters on the flat.

Mr O'Callaghan's Bracelet, £50, 10st 9lb (Sir R DeBurgho) ... 2 1 1
Captain Fitzgibbon's Clarice, £50, 11st 2lb (Mr Clarke) ... 1 2 dr

First heat won by a neck; second, easy.

The Welter Cup of 30 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 4 sovs each. Three mile over the steeplechase course. Gentlemen riders.

Captain M'Creight's The Clown, by Greyley, 12st 11lbs (Owner) ... 1
Mr Harley's Mavourneen, 12st 11lb (Owner) ... 2
Mr. Bateman's Lady of Light, 12st 11lb (Mr Knox) ... 0 fell

Won by a neck.

Farmers' Steeplechase and Sweepstakes of 1 sov each, 15 added. Half mile heats.

Mr Harley's Mavourneen, by Mameluke, 11st 11lb (Meanliff) ... 1 1
Mr O'Donnell's Young Priam, 10st 13lb (Ryan) ... 2 0 dis
Mr Henehan's St Clarence, 10st 1lb (Sullivan) ... 0 0 dis

Won in a canter.

Correspondence.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your paper of the 25th instant, your able leading article is devoted to the subject of two of our Irish Banks. You must surely be aware that the Provincial Bank of Ireland, the oldest Joint Stock Bank in Ireland, and one of the best-managed institutions in the world, which pays a dividend of £20 per cent. to its shareholders, has its head-office and directory in London. No Irish Bank managed in Dublin pays anything like it.

The National Bank, whose head-quarters are also in London, pays more than any bank managed by an Irish directory.

The influential and wealthy board of the National Bank have brought it to its present prosperity and high position. I trust, in a spirit of fair play, you will give this a space.—Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

Dublin, 27th September, 1860.

LAWLESS CONDITION OF DUNBOYNE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dunboyne, Oct.

SIR,—Allow me to call the attention of the constabulary to the state of facts in this locality through the medium of the public press, as other means have proved unavailing. Two other robberies have been committed in the neighbourhood of Dunboyne. On Saturday night last, the house of Charles Hamilton, Esq., Hamwood, was feloniously entered, and several articles stolen therefrom; and on Monday night the house of Mr. Yourell, Blackhall, was similarly entered. There made up about ten houses entered and robbed in the same locality within the last month.—I am, sir, yours obediently, CORRESPONDENT.

I enclose my card.

ILLEGAL NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow a citizen to draw the attention of the authorities to a most remarkable nuisance and obstruction in one of our public thoroughfares, and which has existed for a considerable time?

On any night in the week, if the weather be dry, a crowd of men may be seen on St. Michael's-hill, Christ Church-place, covering the whole pathway, talking politics, or listening to some unwashed and greasy orator, who is splitting the ears of the groundlings with rhapsodies about the Pope, Garibaldi, &c. &c. On Sunday evenings, the gathering is truly formidable, numbering sometimes, to all appearance, not less than 200 men, some on one side, and some on the other, of the street leading down to the river. Putting out of question the places, the vicinity of two churches, where these open-air meetings are habitually held, I would ask is it legal that a body of men—an immense assemblage—should obstruct the quiet citizen like myself, in going to, or returning from, our places of worship on the Lord's Day? If a poor apple woman or a ballad singer be in the way, the policeman at once interposes, and the offender is to "keep moving," but when an organised mob collects, as in this case, there is neither word nor act of remonstrance. On every Sunday of late, not only are the peaceable inhabitants of the neighbourhood annoyed by this gang of idlers or conspirators, but by a temperance band, which is tolerated—nay, it may be, patronised by the powers that be. If on that same St. Michael's Hill a single preacher of the Gospel were in the spirit of St. Paul, on Mars' Hill of old, to attempt to denounce sin and speak of Christ, he would be at once arrested as an obstructor, and what not; while hundreds of men in the same place are permitted, Sunday after Sunday, and week after week, to spout treason, utter disloyal sentiments, annoy the neighbourhood, and desecrate the precincts of two places of public worship. What do we pay the police for if such things pass unheeded? Can the Police Commissioners be aware of this crying and most aggravated annoyance? It is remarked by every passer-by, it seems to be ever increasing, and yet the authorities would seem to be winking at its continuance. Would you, Mr. Editor, use your able pen in this behalf, and bring public opinion to bear upon a most offensive and most dangerous organisation?—one that would not be permitted, I venture to say, to exist for one single day in any town in England.—I am, dear sir, yours very faithfully, A CITIZEN.

3rd October, 1860.

THE HOLYHEAD PACKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to address the directors of the Holyhead Steampacket Company, through your valuable paper, on the subject of the religious services lately held on board their vessels, the express boats, lying at the jetty, Kingstown? I am not any way connected with the management of those services, nor am I a member of the congregation to which the worthy minister who addresses them belongs; but I have been an attender and a looker-on from the beginning, and, hearing yesterday that an order had been sent to moor the ship outside in the harbour, and seeing the large number of anxious and disappointed persons on the jetty, I mingled with them, and, from what I there heard, resolved to write these few lines, if so be the directors may be induced to reconsider the consequence of their interdiction. It is as sinful to refuse to do good, when we have an opportunity of doing it, as it is to do evil knowingly. Our blessed Lord Himself, as we are told in the 5th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, set the example of thrusting His ship a little from the land, and from thence addressing the crowd assembled on the shore. No precedent could be higher or more orthodox. I know that these services have done good; they have been blessed to several. They have been as good seed sown in good ground, and have brought forth fruit to the glory of God, and to the good of man. The conduct of the crew is an instance open to us all, and speaks for itself. In the newspaper from whence publicly, but anonymously, issued the first suggestion of putting down this effort to spread the knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, it is imperatively stated that these religious services are an offence to more than half the inhabitants of Kingstown. What a reason is this to emanate from a popular and *liberal* paper! Surely, the half who do not like, or approve, or are offended, need not go to near them. What or who will hinder them from keeping away? Whoever attends them must go out of his way, and on purpose. Nothing has ever been said or done there calculated to offend the most susceptible; and I believe it is a slander on Kingstown thus to taunt and accuse more than half its inhabitants of being intolerant. In conclusion, I would pray the directors to reconsider their verdict. They have now the power to forward the spread of Christianity, and they have the power to frustrate the efforts made for that cause. I hope they will act with the resolve to do right, and fear no man, remembering that those who secretly prompted the interdiction will be the first to fix upon them the imputation of moral cowardice in drawing back from the plough to which they had set their hands.—Yours, truly, JOHN ROBERT GAGE.

Monkstown, Oct. 1, 1860.

MARYBOROUGH DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, 3rd October, 1860.

SIR,—As you have already published some correspondence on the above topic, you may possibly not object to insert the following observations:—

Having at intervals during the last seven years spent a few days at Maryborough, and frequently been over the asylum, I consider I am fully competent to form an opinion as to its internal arrangements. I believe them to be most excellent, and I can with safety unhesitatingly declare that for cleanliness I consider it to stand unrivalled. The inmates, at all times, appeared fully clothed, well cared for, and as comfortable as could be expected, when one remembers their lamentable deprivation of reason, and did not, during a single visit, in any way testify to the "condition of the asylum resembling that of a Chinese torture-house."

Lunatics I believe, sir, are on some points frequently more acute and discerning than individuals possessed of their full reasoning faculties. I remember walking through the asylum on one occasion, in company with Dr. Barton, when I saw several of the patients crowding after him with little trivial requests. All seemed to welcome him, and appeared to evince such respect and affection for this gentleman as to occasion me surprise. One poor fellow, who had not something he considered he should have enjoyed, was calling out continuously and lustily for Doctor Barton, by name, imagining he would give him the coveted boon.

It occurs to me that the inmates of this asylum would have manifested a totally different bearing were they subject to the ill-treatment of which we have lately heard such harrowing details. I suppose, however, I shall be answered. This is the strongest proof which you could adduce of their insanity—viz., seeking sympathy from so cruel a governor as Dr. Barton.

One word more, and I have done. Your correspondents have not alluded to that which I believe to be the fact—viz., that the gentleman who held the appointment of governor previous to Dr. Barton was not a qualified medical practitioner; indeed, I believe he had never studied medicine, and was simply styled "Manager" of the asylum, while Dr. Barton is "Resident Physician and Superintendent."

I cannot conclude without adding that Dr. Barton is greatly esteemed and respected, not only in the Queen's County, but by all who have the pleasure of his friendship or acquaintance, and I firmly believe, at the next meeting, he will fully clear himself of the charges brought against him.—Yours, respectfully, FAIR PLAY.

REVISION COURTS—YESTERDAY.

Mr. Shaw sat as usual yesterday, and resumed at letter M the revision of the rated occupiers' list for the Fitzwilliam Ward. He had gone through it shortly before the rising of the court.

Messrs. Hyndman and Whyte appeared on behalf of the Conservatives; Mr. Henry contra.

In the Court of Common Pleas Mr. O'Hara sat, and proceeded with the revision of the rated occupiers' list for the North Dock Ward. No question of interest occurred during the day.

Mr. John Martin, T.C., appeared to sustain the Conservative interest, and Mr. Costello contra.

THE WAKEFIELD POISONING DISCLOSURES.

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...Sporting.

...RACES—October 2.

...Limerick, the Right Hon. the Earl
...he Hon. Eyre C. H. Massy, Major
...rt.; Edward Green, Esq.; Colonel
...n Westropp, James Spaight, Esq.;
..., Esq.; Jasper White, Esq. Judge—

...e to the post for these races, a very
...ing a *locale* as Limerick. The races
...finely contested, and The Clown,
...his usual artistic style, just pulled
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...espondence.

...BANK OF IRELAND.
...OR OF THE IRISH TIMES.
...f the 25th instant, your able leading
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A SUBSCRIBER.
..., 1860.

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...OF THE IRISH TIMES.
Dunboyne, Oct.
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CORRESPONDENT.

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...OF THE IRISH TIMES.
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...Would you, Mr. Editor, use
..., and bring public opinion to bear
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..., I venture to say, to exist for one
...England.—I am, dear sir, yours,
A CITIZEN.

...HEAD PACKETS.
...OF THE IRISH TIMES.
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...0. JOHN ROBERT GAZER.

...STRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.
...OF THE IRISH TIMES.
Dublin, 3rd October, 1860.
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THE WAKEFIELD POISONING CASE.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

AGGBRIGG, MONDAY.—The adjourned inquest upon the body of Miss Frances Adamson, a lady residing near Wakefield, 63 years of age, who recently died from the effects of taking arsenic, suspected to have been feloniously administered to her by her servant and two other persons, now in custody, was resumed this morning, at the Grazier's Inn, Aggbrigg, before Mr. T. Taylor, coroner of the district.

The first witness called was Mary Bateson, who deposed that she had known the deceased ten years, and had for a portion of that time, about 18 months, supplied her with milk. Miss Adamson died on the 15th August last, and for some time previous to that witness knew that she had been ill for two or three days at a time, and then she would get well again. On the day preceding the death of Miss Adamson the witness went into her house. At that time Emma Stringer, her sister, and another woman was present. One of the persons present asked her to stop, and she went upstairs and saw Miss Adamson, who was then very ill. Witness gave her a little toast and water in the night and one spoonful of weak brandy and water. Saw nothing else given to her by anybody. The deceased was disturbed in her bowels two or three times during the night, but did not vomit. She muttered some unintelligible words during the night, but they could not understand what she meant. She left the bedroom once, but she could not tell who was there in her absence. She was not aware who mixed the toast and water or the brandy and water. Occasionally when she had gone in, and Emma Stringer had come to witness' house, she said her mistress had been very sick. The old lady died about five o'clock in the morning. Nobody was there except Emma and her sister. Sometimes beef-tea used to be given to Miss Adamson; and on one occasion I saw Emma cut up the beef and make the tea. That was during the last illness of the deceased. I have heard the deceased cry out as if in great pain, and as if she wanted something to relieve it. On the night of the old lady's death, while witness was in the room, Emma Stringer went to a trunk, and took out some silver plate which she separated into two portions. All those things that were marked she put in one lot, and she said all these are yours Miss Adamson, and Miss Adamson put them towards Emma, on the side of the bed next to Emma. There was another lot of plate which Emma gave to Miss Adamson, belonging to Mr. Wood, and those articles she put on the side of the bed next to me. I was on the opposite side of the bed to Emma. There was no one in the room then but Emma, her sister, and witness. When Miss Adamson put the spoons and things over to her side I did not understand that they were for her. When Miss Adamson put the silver to Emma's side she said something which we could not understand. Witness was told by Emma that night, while Miss Adamson was in bed, that she (Miss Adamson) had left her all, and that she was to have everything. Miss Adamson might have heard Emma Stringer make that remark, but she said nothing in reply. Emma Stringer (the witness then continued) put the two parcels of plate away again into the trunk. After this Miss Adamson appeared to dose off, and in an hour or two afterwards I said, "I think she is asleep." Emma Stringer, who had lifted up her head and arranged the pillows a short time before, went over to the bed and cried out, "Oh! my poor mistress: she will never wake any more: she is dead." I then went for Mrs. Link, and having knocked her up she came back with me, and we laid out the body. After having a cup of tea I went home, and an hour or two afterwards I was fetched back to Miss Adamson's house. I went with Emma Stringer, who came for me, and when I got there I found Emma's mother, her brother, and the sister who was in the house, all in Emma's room. The brother was writing a paper on the floor, and when he had done he asked me to put my name to it. I said I was no writer. Then he said "make a stroke just here," pointing to the paper. I made a cross. The paper was not read to me. Nobody else but the brother said a word to me. After that I went away again. My house is only on the opposite side of the road. Afterwards, towards the evening part I saw a sort of milk cart at the door for some time, and the brother and Emma Stringer's sister went away in it, carrying with them a small trunk—not the same, however, in which the plate had been put. I had never seen that box before, and don't know where it was.

Mr. Fernandez, who appeared for the prosecution, wished to ask whether the sister who was in the room gave the deceased any pills, but

The Coroner called his attention to the fact that in her evidence in chief she had said that there had been nothing but toast and water given her, and therefore the question was irregular.

Mr. Fernandez wished also to cross examine the witness with reference to another version of the story she had given, but

The Coroner refused to permit such a course, and said that if Mr. Fernandez persisted in it he should clear the room.

In reply to Mr. Stringer, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, witness said she did not assist in washing up anything in the house the day the deceased died.

By the Jury—Emma Stringer cried a good deal when Miss Adamson died.

The Coroner said it had been suggested that the two younger girls should be brought before them and examined, but

Mr. Stringer protested against examining any person accused, which was the position of those persons; and, therefore, as their professional adviser, he should object to their examination.

The Coroner said he had no intention to press the point if there was any objection.

The Rev. John Brown, Roman Catholic priest, residing at Wakefield, was next sworn.—I have known Miss Frances Adamson for six years. During that time she has occasionally suffered from some leg complaint, and during the last two years I have been very much struck with the frequency of her illness. She every now and then had a sick headache, but her illness did not appear to be dangerous, except in one case, about a year ago, when she had medical attendance. I visited the deceased on Sunday, the 12th of August, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. Emma Stringer received me at the door, and showed me into the parlour, where I remained for a short time. She afterwards showed me up to Miss Adamson's bedroom. I remarked that the deceased looked exceedingly plump, and somewhat bloated in the face. She complained of pains, and several times uttered these words, "Oh! this fire within me, I can't throw it out." She gave me her hand to feel. It was dry, with no perspiration whatever. She called for something to drink, and Emma Stringer gave her some toast and water, and I was very much struck at Emma Stringer's affectionate tone of voice, and the great attention she appeared to pay to the deceased. She raised her head from the pillow and put her mouth close to Miss Adamson's mouth. I did not stay more than ten minutes or a quarter of an hour. On leaving I met Emma Stringer at the bottom of the stairs, and inquired if the doctor had told her what was the matter with Miss Adamson. She replied no; and I told her she ought to ask him, and I said, "You yourself must be cautious, as you are ignorant of her complaint, in putting your mouth to hers and inhaling her breath; it may be something contagious." She replied, "I was thinking of that, but I have been up all night and all day with her, ever since her illness." I remonstrated with her, and told her she could easily get help if she wanted it. On Monday, the 13th, I called again, about two o'clock in the afternoon. I saw Dr. Hirst, and asked him what was the matter with Miss Adamson, and he told me that it was gastric fever and diphtheria. I told this to Emma Stringer. On that occasion Miss Adamson had a mustard plaster on her neck, and she shrieked out to have it taken off, and as no one came on Miss Adamson's knocking, I went into the kitchen, and there saw Emma Stringer's sister, and an old woman washing up some things. The sister went up, Emma Stringer being out, and took off the plaster. Some lard was then applied to the throat of the deceased. I saw her no more after that day. She appeared to me to be the last person in the world to have taken poison herself, or in any way to have laid violent hands upon herself. She never said anything to me about her affairs, but about a year ago she told me that she was obliged to curtail her charitable subscriptions on account of circumstances over which she had no control. On the Monday she appeared as chatty and inquisitive as ever. She appeared to have a difficulty in talking, as if she was affected in the throat. I had called upon her to give her a legal answer to a proposition she had previously made to leave a portion of her property to the reformatory of St. Bernard. I told her that a solicitor had been consulted on the question, and that such a bequest would be invalid under the Mortmain Act. I told her that the solicitor would be in the neighbourhood next day, and that it would be a very suitable opportunity to settle her affairs. She replied, "I am very much obliged to you, but not yet—it is only a trifling matter of £800." She had about three years ago spoken to me about the comparative condition of the Wakefield and Pontefract missions, as if she contemplated making a will in their favour. On the Wednesday following the death of Miss Adamson, Emma Stringer drove up to my house with her two brothers, and handed me a paper, saying, "Miss Adamson desired that you, the Rev. Mr. Young, and Miss Foljambe, should sign this paper." I read the paper, and saw on it the following words:—"Miss Adamson hereby makes over to Emma Stringer all her furniture, beds, and bedding, plate, jewellery, knives, and forks," &c., &c., and then there were the words in the same writing, "As witness our hands, Hannah Bateson," opposite to which was a cross, and a space was left for our names. The paper appeared to be a half sheet of foolscap. After reading it I said, "How can you ask me to sign a paper as witnessing what I never witnessed. I cannot do any such thing, and I am quite sure the other parties will do no such thing; and it would be of no use to you if I did sign my name to it, as Miss Adamson's name is not to it." I added, "Did Miss Adamson really leave these things to you?" She replied, "Yes, she did." "Is there any document," I asked, "in her own handwriting, stating that she left these things to you?" She said there was; and I replied, "That will be all that you require." She had first told me that Miss Adamson was dead. Emma Stringer appeared pale and excited; she put the paper in her pocket, and went away with her brothers. On Thursday they again came to me—the same parties, Emma Stringer and her two brothers. Emma Stringer said that she had a cheque for £50, which Leatham's Bank refused to honour, and they did not know what to do to pay the funeral expenses. I said, "Let me look at the cheque." She handed it to me. "Why, it is a £50 Bank of England note," I said; "there will be no difficulty in getting cash for this, provided you are authorised to receive it." Emma Stringer then said Mr. Thos. Wood had left it in their hands, and the other two confirmed what she had said. I said, "I presume Mr. Wood is the acting person, and has the power to authorise you to go and try the other bank?" as they had talked of doing. I said, "Emma, you must mind what you are about I am informed that you have been taking away two cart-loads of goods." She denied the fact, and I said, "I simply want to caution you."

By the Jury—Miss Adamson simply told me that her pain was like fire in her stomach, but she did not complain of it more after taking anything in particular. Emma Stringer always appeared to be most kind to the deceased. I have seen Emma Stringer once since this inquiry has been going on. It was the Sunday after the last inquest. She told me it was adjourned for a fortnight, and, she added, "I don't care if it is adjourned for two years; I know what I shall do when it is over, and I know who shall hear of it afterwards." The £50 note she said had come through the post, and she had taken it to Mr. Wood, but he would have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Nunelly, surgeon, of Wakefield, read the evidence as to the state of the stomach and viscera, which had been analysed, and stated that the ulcerated state of the stomach was caused by arsenic, the administration of which had extended over a long period of time, and had been made in small doses.

The Rev. T. Young, a Roman Catholic priest, who was in the habit of visiting the deceased, said that on one occasion he found her in acute pain, and that she shrieked out for water, or something to drink, which Emma gave her. On the Tuesday before the death of Miss Adamson (continued the witness) I was sent for to go to Miss Adamson, and found her suffering, but strong. At her request I wrote two private letters for her, one to Mr. John Golding, of Liverpool, and another to Mrs. Thorpe, of Cheltenham. Afterwards Miss Adamson wanted me to accept a diamond ring, but I refused it, saying I did not wear such things. She then wanted me to accept a gold watch, which I declined, but Miss Adamson asked me if I would accept it for my sister, and I did. When I went down stairs I found tea prepared, and Emma Stringer told me that Miss Adamson had offered the watch and ring to her, but that she had declined them because she had plenty of jewellery of her own. I did not take the watch away, but next morning it was sent to my house with a message that it was for Father Young's sister.

By the Jury—Miss Adamson never told me that she intended to recompense Emma Stringer for her extra services. On one occasion, when it was very wet, I went into the kitchen to dry my clothes there, and saw a young woman, who I was afterwards told was Emma Stringer's sister, and also an old woman. On the night I was there, when she dictated the letters, she spoke in a loud, strong voice. After I had written them I read them aloud, and then she read them herself. I did not see Mr. Hirst all the time of Miss Adamson's illness, but I saw him on the day of the funeral. On the Thursday following the death of the deceased, Emma Stringer came to my house, and said they had received a letter containing a cheque for £50, which the bank refused to cash. I declined to take the letter, and they wanted Mr. Golding's address to write to him, to get the amount sent in a post-office order, because they had no money in the house. I said I could not give it them, but that it was in a book, and that Emma Stringer saw me copy it out. They then went away.

Mr. James Cartwright deposed to being present when a document, purporting to be a will of Miss Adamson's, was found, and that he had taken possession of the plate and some railway coupons. The document and the coupons he had given to Mr. Adamson, brother of the deceased, but he had retained the plate pending this inquiry. Emma Stringer also gave him £17 13s, the balance of the £50 note. Emma Stringer had lived with deceased two years, and had always been highly spoken of by Miss Adamson, who was somewhat eccentric in her habits.

At this period of the inquest the proceedings were adjourned.

THE ROAD MURDER.

The adjourned examination into this extraordinary crime was resumed yesterday morning, at the Court-house, Trowbridge. Although the interest has by no means subsided, yet it is certainly in some degree abated, and the crowd round the gates of the court yesterday was much smaller than on Monday. The demeanour of the prisoner was composed, and although she had apparently been suffering severe mental anxiety of late, she did not manifest much emotion. She sat in the dock with her veil raised. The same magistrates sat as on Monday. Sir John Awdry presided; and Mr. Saunders appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Ribton for the defence.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Ribton expressed surprise that he had not been furnished with copies of the depositions which had been taken at the former inquiries.

Mr. Saunders concurred with the chairman in saying that no objection would be made to Mr. Ribton's being furnished with such copies.

The first witness called was

Sarah Kerslake, who said—About a year and ten months ago I entered the service of Mr. Kent as cook, and am so still. On the 29th of June last I saw the deceased, Francis Saville Kent, in the house in the afternoon. It was my duty to fasten up the back part of the house, and it was the housemaid's duty to fasten the front part. On that day I did fasten up the house securely. The housemaid and myself slept in the same bed, in a room on the second floor. The housemaid and I both went to bed about 11 o'clock. It might be half an hour before I went to sleep. When I woke first it was about 5 o'clock in the morning. I knew it was that time because I had my watch by my side. During the night nothing occurred to disturb my sleep. At 5 o'clock I again went to sleep, and woke again about a quarter before 6 in the morning. As far as I knew my fellow-servant was in bed with me all night. When I woke I said to Cox, "It is time to get up," and we got up. I went down stairs a little before her. When I got down I found the part of the house I had locked up the night before quite safe. I undid the fastenings of the door. It might have been a quarter or half-past seven when I heard the little boy was missed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ribton—I was not examined at the inquest. I have given evidence once before the magistrates at the Temperance-hall. I then gave evidence similar to what I have given here to-day. I did not go into the drawingroom at all myself; Cox went into the drawingroom, and I into the back part. It was after the child was missed that I heard her talking about having found the drawingroom windows open. It was not long after, but I can't say how long. It must have been a little after six when she saw the drawingroom window open. She did not tell me of it. I heard her telling some one of it. I did not go into the drawingroom that day. I did not have curiosity enough to do it. I have since tried to see if the shutters could be shut by anyone outside, as Cox found them that morning. Cox and I tried; we found it could be done quite easily. I did not step out of the window; Cox did readily. She went outside, and while there she put the window and shutters in the state in which they were found without any difficulty. The prisoner was not with us. We did not tell her we had done it. We told the master we had done it; we did so this morning. We never mentioned it before to any one. Cox asked me to do it; she suggested it. I don't think she mentioned it to any one. We did not mention it before to any one, because we did not think it worth while to do so. Cox gave no reason to me for asking me to make the experiment. She told me that it had been said that it could not be done by any one from outside. When I gave my evidence before the magistrates I had not then tried it. Cox was examined before the magistrates. I was not present. I was lately examined before Mr. Slack, at Mr. Kent's house. I did not mention it then, because we had not tried. We only tried it this morning. (Laughter in court.) I told him all he asked me. Mr. Dunn was present for Mr. Kent; he did not take any part in the proceedings. He did not either suggest any questions to be asked, or prevent any being asked. I first saw the prisoner on the 29th of June after the child was brought in dead.

Re-examined—The window is fastened with a hasp, and there is a bar to fasten the shutters. No one could pass through the window when it was fastened from the outside. The top part of the shutters could be put to by any one from outside, if the window was raised high. The sweeps were in the house on the Friday morning. Their names are Mitten, of Trowbridge. They left early on Friday morning. I cleaned up after them. They swept the kitchen and nursery chimneys.

By the Bench—The person who got out could not have left the shutters as they were found, but must have returned to shut them.

James Hoikham said—I am a gardener and groom in the service of Mr. Kent. I am now and was on the 29th of June. I do not sleep on the premises. I live in a cottage across the road, about 30 yards from the back premises. My hours for work there were uncertain; as I was required so I went. On Friday, the 29th of June, it was near upon 7 o'clock when I left the premises. Holway, the boy, left at the same time. He lives at about a mile and a half off. I went to the premises about 5 o'clock next morning. I went out the back way, and locked the garden door. On the Saturday morning I went round the house and into the garden, because I have got a key which lets me in that way. I found the door safe as usual. There is a Newfoundland dog kept on the premises, at times roaming about the yard. I don't think he is as sharp as he used to be; he kicks up a noise sometimes. I can hear him bark at my house. His barking has awoke me. I did not hear him bark that night. He sometimes has kicked up a terrible noise, and I have gone round and quieted him. When I got there on Saturday morning I tied up the dog. The boy Holway came in the morning. I let him in. He is a helper, and cleans the knives, &c. I went about my business. I had some mowing to do. Shortly before eight I heard the child was gone.

Mr. Saunders having asked if Mr. Kent gave him instructions to get the carriage ready,

Mr. Ribton objected to this as a leading question, and a long and warm colloquy ensued.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ribton—Master William came to me and told me that master wanted the carriage directly, and I got it ready. He told me the child was lost, but I can't be sure whether he gave me any directions to search for the child. I can't tell, for he went away in a great hurry. When I came in the morning the garden door was locked. No one could get into the garden There was a high wall round it. This is the first time that I have ever given evidence on oath. I have given evidence to Mr. Slack. I know the water closet where the child was found. I don't know if there is a key to the door. Holway came about 6 o'clock. He had not been in the house before me, not to my knowledge; we were both in the yard together. I saw Mr. Kent before Master William came to tell me to get the carriage ready. He told me that some one had been and carried away the child. That was all he said.

By the Bench—Besides Holway and myself there was one other person about in the yard, a man named Oliver, who came about 6 o'clock.

Emily Doel—I am, and have been for some time past, assistant nurse to Mr. Kent. I did not sleep there, but went about 7 in the morning and returned at 7 at night. On the Saturday morning I went about 7 o'clock—10 minutes before 7. I went about my ordinary employment. I went into the nursery before any alarm was given of the missing of the child. I went into the nursery several times in the morning and saw the nurse. She did not say anything to me about the child being gone.

Cross-examined—It was before eight o'clock, of course, that I went into the nursery. I saw the nurse. She was making her own bed. I went in with the water bath first, and came out again directly. I did not say anything to her, or she to me. I know she saw me, as she looked round. Mrs. Kent was then in her bedroom. It was before the nurse went to Mrs. Kent to call her that I was in the room.

Miss Mary Ann Harris Kent—I am Mr. Kent's eldest daughter; the little boy who was murdered was my brother.

A plan of the premises, which had been made since the examination yesterday, was here put in and inspected, and was pronounced correct by magistrates of the neighbourhood.

Examination continued—On Friday, the 29th of June, I retired to rest about half-past 10. My sister Elizabeth and I slept in the same room, on the second floor. We went up stairs together, and I went to bed at once. My sister went to the rooms of my sister Constance and my brother William, to see if their candles were properly put out. She soon returned. It was about half-past 11 when I went to bed, and soon after I went to sleep. I awoke about six. I slept well, and do not remember that I awoke all night. I fastened my bedroom door, and I found it fastened in the morning. My sister, to the best of my belief, was with me all night. About half-past seven nurse came to our door and asked if Master Saville was with me, as she could not find him. I told her he was not with me.

Mr. Saunders—I will not trouble you, Miss Kent, with going over the ground already passed, and have nothing more to ask you.

Mr. Ribton—I will not trouble you, Miss Kent, with a single question.

Miss Elizabeth Kent—I am Mr. Kent's second daughter. Before going to rest on the 29th of June I looked into my sister's room and under my brother's door, and found no light. I then went to a window and looked out for some time after the comet. I went then to my own room, went to bed shortly after twelve, and then fell asleep. I woke about seven. I did not wake during the night. Previous to my going down stairs nurse had come and asked after Master Saville.

Miss Constance Emily Kent, who sat with her veil down, said:—On the 29th of June I had been at home about a fortnight. I had been to school at Beckington, as a boarder. The little boy who was murdered was also at home. I saw him last alive on the evening before he went to bed. He was a merry, good-tempered lad, fond of romping. I was accustomed to play with him. I had played with him that day. He appeared to be fond of me, and I was fond of him. I slept in a room between that of my two sisters. I went to my room at half-past ten, and went to bed at once. My sister came to my room to see my candle out. I was nearly asleep then, and was quite soon after. I next woke about half-past six. I did not wake up in the course of the night, and consequently heard nothing. I got up at half-past six. I soon after heard of my brother being missing. On the Friday night I slept in a nightdress. I had had it clean the Sunday or Monday night previous. I was accustomed to wear the same nightdress a week, and usually changed on Sunday or Monday. When I got up on Saturday morning I took it off and put it on my bed. The cook and the housemaid usually make my bed. On the Saturday night I slept with my sister Mary Ann. My sister Elizabeth slept with my mamma. My papa stayed up, and I slept with my other sister for the sake of company. On the Saturday night I slept in the same dress I had worn the night before, and when I got up in the morning I put it in my own room. On the Sunday night I slept in my own room again. I am not certain whether I put on a clean nightdress that night or on the Monday night. One nightdress went to the wash every week. I put a clean nightdress out to air on the Saturday, as I always do. On Monday morning the linen was collected for the wash, and it was the housemaid's duty to collect it. In due course she would have to collect my nightdress. It has been stated that one of my night dresses was missing. I know nothing of it. I had three nightdresses.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ribton—I had only been at home a fortnight. I had been away half a year. Prisoner was examined as a witness when I was charged with this murder.

The prisoner's depositions before the magistrates were here put in evidence, as given by her when Miss Constance was charged with the murder.

Cross-examination resumed—The prisoner told me about the missing blanket, but I am not sure whether it was before or after the body was found. I heard the prisoner go to my sister's door to inquire after my brother.

Re-examined by Mr. Saunders—My door adjoins my sister's door. I don't know what I was doing at the time, but I was standing near my door when I heard the prisoner ask.

Mr. Saunders said he should have called William Kent, but he was at school near Worcester, and could not be here to-day.

James Morgan—I am a baker, living at Road, and am parish constable. On Saturday, the 30th June, young Master Kent came to my house, and asked where the policeman lived. I directed him, and Police-constable Urch, of the Somersetshire police, called at my house, and asked me to go with him, as he was not at liberty to act, as it was in the county of Wilts.

Sir J. Awdry—He might have acted, as it was only the adjoining county.

Examination resumed—On the way thither we saw Mr. Kent coming out of his lawn. I ran and asked him what he wanted me and the policeman for, and he said "I have had my little boy stolen." I said, "You need not go further than Southwick; you can give information to the Wilts policeman there, and he will forward it to the station and come up here." Mr. Kent said he should go on, and he went towards Trowbridge, and he asked me to go to the house and search. I went on to the house, and was shown the drawingroom by the housemaid. The window out of which they supposed the child was taken was raised four or five inches, and we next went to the nurse and saw the room. We saw the nurse at the top of the stairs. I asked her to show me the cot where the child was taken from, and she did so. When I first saw it the clothes were quite smooth. There were the marks of where the child had lain on the pillow. The clothes were then as they were generally, the quilt and so on turned down. I asked her if she had lost anything else out of the nursery besides the child, and she said the blanket had been drawn out of the child's cot, but there was not anything else missing. Urch and I then went down stairs and examined the premises, to see if any violent means had been used to get into the house, or any marks of disturbance in the drawingroom. We went all round the premises searching. We went down into the cellar to see if he had been taken down there. As soon as I got out into the court I saw Benger coming with the body of the lost child, wrapped in a blanket.

Cross-examined—Mr. Kent could have got a policeman at Southwick, which is nearer than Trowbridge. I gave evidence on oath at the inquest and before the magistrates, and for an hour and a half, it may have been more, before Mr. Slack.

At this stage of the proceedings an adjournment for a few minutes took place.

On the inquiry being resumed,

Alfred Urch said—I am one of the county constabulary of Somerset, and am stationed at Road, which village is partly in the county of Wilts and partly in Somerset. On Saturday, the 30th of June, master William Kent came to me, and applied to me to go to Mr. Kent's premises. I had been on duty the previous night, and came off at ten minutes past one a.m. I saw nobody of suspicious appearance about. On my way I saw Mr. Kent coming out of his gates. Morgan and I went to Mr. Kent's house, and examined the premises. The nursemaid showed us the cot and the bedclothes. They were up quite smooth, as though the bed had been only just made. We turned back the bedclothes, and saw where a child had been lying. The impression of the head was quite clear. I asked her at what time she missed the child, and she said at five o'clock, but she did not make any inquiries for it before a quarter to seven. I asked her how that was, and she said she thought Mrs. Kent had heard the child crying and had taken it away. I asked if Mrs. Kent had ever taken the child away before. She said she had not in her time, but she had heard that she had when the other nurse was there. I asked her if anything else was missing, and she said nothing but a small blanket which was between the sheet and the quilt. I asked her how that could be taken without disturbing the clothes, and she said it was narrower, and therefore could be drawn out without disturbing the clothes. I then examined the premises. There was no dew on the grass that morning. I went to the house again the next night, by Mr. Foley's direction.

Cross-examined—Another constable, named Heritage, went with us. We were placed in the kitchen; the door was locked, and we were locked in the kitchen at the back part of the house. We did not go to sleep. We stayed till 20 minutes to four, when Heritage, having to go, began knocking at the door. I was sitting in the chair, and he knocked to get out. I said to him, "You are making noise enough to disturb the whole house." He said, "I'm locked in, and must get out." Mr. Kent came and let us out in about 20 minutes, and Heritage said, "I don't know how we come to be locked in in this manner." Mr. Kent said nothing but "I've been walking about." I stayed till six o'clock, when Mr. Kent came and said it was time for me to go, as the servants would be getting up. I did not see the blanket. I didn't compare it with the sheet, to see if it was narrower than the sheet, and so could be drawn out. I have never told any one that we did not go to sleep that night.

William Nutt said—I have been clerk at the parish church at Road for 17 years. Having been told of the loss of the child I went into the premises to assist in the search. A man called Benger and I went in at the gates, and down the left side of the drive, and as straight as we could to the closet round the shrubbery. Blood on the closet floor then attracted our attention, and we went into the closet. Benger said, "There is something here; go and get a candle." I did so and returned, and then Benger said, "It is here." He drew the blanket up through the hole in the seat and placed it on the seat. He then put in his hand again and drew up the body of the deceased. I knew the deceased when he was alive. I then observed that its head was cut nearly off, and it fell sideways back. I then spread out the blanket and laid the body on it, and took it to the kitchen and put it on the table. The nurse was there, and I remarked that she must have slept very soundly for any one to have taken the child from her room. She answered me rather tart, and said she knew nothing of the matter.

Cross examined—I proposed that we should go to the water closet, after making a search of the premises. I was examined by the magistrates when Miss Constance was had up. I did not predict that we should find the body there, but only that there had been some unfair play. I refused at first to go to search the grounds, because I did not like to go on a gentleman's premises. I said that we should find a dead child out of the house if we did not find a living one in the house. I did not deny the signatures to my deposition before. I said I believed it was, but could not swear to it.

Mr. Saunders having objected to a question from Mr Ribton—the question as to whether Mr. Ribton had a right to be present at the proceedings—and after reference to an Act of Parliament, Sir John Awdry confirmed Mr. Saunders as to law, but permitted Mr. Ribton to proceed.

Mr. Ribton applied that the previous depositions made by the witnesses at the magistrates' inquiry in relation to Constance Kent should be received in evidence, or at least be submitted to the magistrates for their guidance.

Sir John permitted reference to the depositions without their being put in evidence.

After an amusing cross-examination with reference to the disputed signature, witness said—I believe I did say that I thought we would find a dead child before the child was found, when I was on the lawn. Immediately we saw the blood on the floor I said, "It is as I predicted." No one but Benger asked me to search. I have never stated before on oath that the nurse answered me rather sharp. I was examined by Mr. Slack at Bath for three-quarters of an hour. I first saw Benger that morning at the cross-roads.

Re-examined—I went to bed the night before the murder about 10 o'clock. I did not get out of bed or get up at all until 6 o'clock next morning. My wife sleeps with me.

Thomas Benger said—I am a small farmer, living at Road. Having learned from Master W. Kent that Mr. Kent's child was lost, I went up to the premises and saw Nutt, and we went and searched the shrubs for the child. After looking about for some time we at last got to the closet. Mr. Kent, whom I saw, told me he would not begrudge £10 if the child could be found. We saw a small patch of blood in the closet, and went in and lifted the lid, and looked in, and I saw something. I could not make out what it was. Nutt went and got a candle, and I got the blanket and child out of the privy, and took it into the kitchen.

Cross-examined—It was Nutt that suggested that we should go to the closet. I did not hear Nutt predict that we should find a dead child.

Re-examined—I was present when the privy was emptied. There was a great deal of blood about the paper which was in there.

Superintendent Foley said—On the Saturday morning I was applied to by Mr. Kent concerning this case. I went to Road and saw the dead child. I inquired for the nurse, and saw her. The housemaid showed me the drawingroom window. In the nursery, in answer to my inquiries, about half-past nine on Saturday morning, she pointed out the cot where the child was taken from, and showed me how the clothes were left when the child was taken out—folded back on the feet, the quilt and sheet turned back. She told me the child was covered with a sheet, blanket, and quilt. She told me that the night before she had covered the child, tucking the sheet and quilt under the bed on both sides. She said that on the morning she had found the sheet and quilt turned back on the feet, but said she had never missed the blanket until the child was brought in wrapped up in the blanket. I can't say whether she could or could not have seen the blanket was gone. I believe she could not see it was gone. She showed me where she slept, and the other cot drawn up by her bed. She also told me that she had woke at five o'clock, and saw it was gone, and had then lain down again until seven. I afterwards went and looked at the knives, but saw they had been all cleaned. I then went to the privy, and saw on the surface of the soil a something, I could not see what. I sent and got a light and a crook, which I attached to a stick, and took up a piece of flannel.

Mr. Ribton asked the bench if this piece of flannel could be referred to in evidence; it might have been down there a month, and totally unconnected with the case.

Sir John Awdry said that the objection related entirely to the weight of the evidence, but not to its inadmissibility. A great deal of observation might be made as to the weight, as even if it was proved to have belonged to the prisoner, it would only serve to show that it had been connected with her room.

Examination continued—The piece of flannel appeared to have belonged to a female, and worn on the breast. It was covered with blood. Blood appeared to have dropped down upon it. In the privy was a splashboard. The flannel was below the splashboard. I had sufficient room to put down the crook by the side of the splashboard. There was no soil on the piece of flannel. It appeared to have been very recently put there. By my direction Mrs. Delamire, the wife of one of the police, searched the female inmates.

Cross-examined—On the morning of the murder the nurse appeared to give me all the information about it in her power. I don't know whether the prisoner had stated that the blanket had been stolen away. The blanket was shorter and narrower than the other clothes, and might be drawn away from the others. It would have to be loosened on one side, I think, before it could be done easily. She did tell me, I am sure, that she did not know the blanket was taken till she saw it brought in with the child. My memory is not so good as some. I took no notes of what she said to me. Mr. Kent told me twice, in the presence of Mr. Wolfe, that he did not know that the blanket had been taken away until he had come back the first time. I have heard that Mr. Kent said here yesterday that he did not know the blanket was taken away before he went to Trowbridge. Knowing this does not shake my evidence on the point at all. The splashboard is about two or three feet from the seat. I know when the prisoner left Mr. Kent's—the 27th of August. Up to the time she left she had always seemed to give every information she could on the matter, and I never noticed any inconsistencies in her statement. She went away with her father, and when she got home she sent me word that she had done so, that she would at any time come forward and give evidence if I gave her notice, and that she would not leave home without letting me know of it. I know that the two policemen had been locked up, and was very much surprised when I heard it. They were very nearly discharged for suffering themselves to be locked up. My arrangement with Mr. Kent was, as I understood, that they should have the range of the premises.

Re-examined—The prisoner has never given me any information about it which was of use to me, nor has any one else. She told me once she was sure it was not Miss Constance, and when I asked her how she came to be so sure of that, was it then she herself, she said no, nor was it Mr. Kent; it must have been some one concealed in the house.

Henry Nowler—I am a sweep. I have been in the habit of sweeping Mr. Kent's chimneys. I went on the 29th of June. I swept the kitchen chimney and the nursery. I saw the servants, the cook, housemaid, and nurse. Nurse paid me. I have been there to sweep the chimneys since.

Mr. Ribton submitted to the bench whether they would ask Mr. Saunders whether he had any other evidence to offer as far as affected the prisoner.

Sir J. Awdry said that, in a case of this nature, they must proceed with the whole of the evidence.

The witness Nutt was examined as to the position of the body on the splashbark.

Cross-examined—I wear a body flannel, but not a chest flannel.

The witness Benger was also recalled, to state that the body was lying a little on one side, with the arms and legs drawn up.

Police-constable Heritage proved accompanying Mr. Foley to the privy, and finding the flannel. He said—On the Saturday I went with Police-constable Urch to Mr. Kent's house, and was locked in.

Cross-examined—I did not kick the door, but hit it with my staff. I made a great noise. Mr. Kent came after about twenty minutes. I told him we did not know we were going to have the door fastened, and he said he had been walking about.

Superintendent Wolfe said—On Monday, July 2nd, I went over Road-hill House, to see if any person could have been secreted in the house. I went first to the spare rooms, and Mr. Kent, who accompanied me, said, "Here is a room which is not often occupied." I looked in and saw it was furnished ordinarily, and said, "Surely no one would secrete themselves here, as they might not know but that they were coming in here." The next room was a lumber room, filled with children's toys and so on, and I said, "No one would know but that the servants were coming into this room also." The only place which I could find in which it was likely any one would be secreted was under the roof, above all the rooms. The access to this from the house was difficult, but there was a small window coming in from the roof. I saw nothing to indicate that any one had been there. On the first of August I was with Captain Meredith and had a conversation with the prisoner. She said it was half-past ten or twenty-five minutes to eleven that she last saw Mrs. Kent on Friday evening, June 29. In reply to Mr. Haine she said—"The first time I missed the blanket was when the child was brought in dead; I went in and looked into the crib, when I went up to do Mrs. Kent's hair." She frequently repeated this. She said that when he went to bed he was not very comfortable, and she turned him round and tucked him in, and I think she said she kissed him, and then went to bed. Some few days after the murder she took me to the cot and showed me how she tucked him in, and went on to describe how she had found the clothes on the morning of the murder, folded with a double fold three parts down to the foot of the bed.

By the Bench—In this part of the roof there was considerable dust and rubbish, and if any one had been recently there he must have seen it.

A model of the deceased's cot was here produced, and the officer explained minutely the positions of the child and clothes.

Witness resumed—Prisoner told me that when she woke, about five in the morning, she saw the child in the little cradle by her side was partially uncovered; she raised herself up on her knees and covered him up, and then saw that the deceased was gone. I tried the experiment as to whether this could be done. It was done in the presence of Mr. Dunn, who took a garment and put along the cot, and I could not see it when kneeling down. Looking over the cot we could not see the child. The side of the cot was of cane, and looking at it in that position sideways the cane appeared solid; and I could not see through it.

Cross-examined—The questions of Mr. Ribton on the evidence elicited no variation of the statement.

Cross-examination continued—Prisoner at all times manifested an inclination to answer all my questions. She said to me once, "If I knew about the murder, do you suppose I could have kept it for five weeks?" On the 7th of July she said, "I know nothing about it; who came into my room and went out I can't say. I did believe, and do now, that some one was secreted in the house that night. How is it that we hear very often of people secreting themselves in houses, sometimes for robbery?" And, again, she said, "The night-light in my room was quite burnt out in the ordinary way; it does not burn quite six hours; it was lighted rather before eleven, and quite out when I first saw it. If I had known anything I should have told Mr. Foley on the Saturday morning. What advantage would it be to me to keep anything?" Mr. Kent pointed me out a spare room, in which he said there might be a person concealed. There was a sofa in the room; no one could have been under that without being seen. I apprehended the prisoner at her father's house. I have in the memorandum I produce statements made at different times to me by Mr. Kent and all the domestics.

Re-examined—The clothes were folded down very neatly. Prisoner said she thought it must have been done by a female, it was done so neatly. On the 7th of August prisoner said, "Mr. Kent has never alluded to the matter to me from first to last. The young ladies have, and so has Miss Constance."

By the Bench—These questions were all put to get information for our own guidance, not to obtain evidence against her. I heard Mr. Kent deny knowing about the blanket being gone till he came back from Trowbridge. I was present when he told Mr. Foley so.

Mr. Saunders—We have disposed of 13 witnesses to-day. I now propose to adjourn. We shall have only eight or nine more then, and most of them on small matters.

The court broke up at 5 until 11 o'clock yesterday. It was understood that it would then close.

The demeanour of the prisoner throughout the day had been tranquil and composed. She evinced the liveliest interest in all that passed, though remaining silent. Mr. Dunn, solicitor, and Mr. Edlin, barrister, have attended to watch the case for Mr. Kent, but have remained silent. When being removed yesterday to Devizes Jail prisoner said to Mr. Wolfe, "They may imprison me for life on this evidence, but they can't hang me."

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

THAMES POLICE COURT—TUESDAY.

This afternoon, Mullens, the man charged with the murder of Mrs. Emsley, on Monday, August 13, was again placed before Mr. Selfe, at the Thames Police Court. Mr. Wontner, as before, conducted the prosecution, the prisoner being defended by Mr. Herbert Wood.

Mr. Wontner said that on a former occasion he had traced the movements of the prisoner. He should now proceed with that evidence, tracing him up to eight o'clock on the night of the murder, and then afterwards, leaving a gap—the night of the murder—which could not be accounted for. In addition to this there would be one or two pieces of evidence of a miscellaneous character, such as the finding of the boot, and he should recall Dr. Gill, who would prove that between the soles of the boots, which were opened, there was human hair. It had been urged that the finding of the hair showed that the murderer had trodden upon the head of the deceased; but he thought that that was a violent theory, and he should merely seek to prove that the boot belonged to the deceased. He should also call Emms and other members of his family to show that Emms was not in the field at the time represented by the prisoner Mullens. Upon the evidence which he should adduce he should ask the magistrate to commit the prisoner for trial.

James Clarke, a boy aged 15, said he lived with his father at 10, Temple-terrace, Bethnal-green. He knew the prisoner by sight. He saw him on Monday, the 13th of August, at his father's house, where he was at work. He began work at two and left off at four, his job being completed.

By Mr. Wood—Witness helped his father, a cooper. He was at home all that day from two till four.

Isaac Tyrrell, a shoemaker, said he lived at No 1, Temple-terrace, Bethnal-green. Mullens worked at his house on Monday, the 13th. He left off shortly before six. He knocked down a part of the ceiling with a chisel-pointed hammer such as plasterers use. (The hammer found by Sergeant Thomas was produced.) It was such a hammer as that. He used mortar, and went out to get some hair to put in the mortar. He expected Mullens on Tuesday to finish the job, but he did not return till Wednesday.

Mr. Wood said he had nothing to ask the witness.

James Raymond, tailor, No. 12, Hoxton-square, said he knew Grove-road. He was there on Monday, August 13. He saw Mullens there at ten minutes to eight in the evening. Mullens went down the Grove-road in the direction of Mrs. Emsley's house. He never saw Mullens again until this morning since the 13th. He saw him in a room with several other persons, and picked him out. He had never seen Mullens before the 13th.

John Mitchell, a seaman, residing at 3, Eden-place, Hoxton, said he worked in the docks on the 13th and 14th of August. He had to pass through Stepney-green on his way to his work. He saw the prisoner at ten minutes past five o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 14th, close to the Baptist Chapel, Garden-street, Stepney-green. Mullens was going towards the Mile-end-road, and met the witness. His eyeballs seemed to be coming out of his head, his lips quivered, his whole frame trembled violently, and his knees knocked under him. This excited witness' attention. As he got near witness he crossed the road and passed witness on the inside. Witness stepped on one side and took his hands out of his pocket, on which the prisoner made a stagger back. What he saw induced him to communicate with the police about ten days before the prisoner was in custody. Some time afterwards he went to the House of Detention and was shown the cells in which the prisoners were, one prisoner being in each cell. He saw the prisoner in one of them. He inspected one or two cells before he came to that in which the prisoner was. He recognised him as the person he had met at Stepney.

Mr. Wood did not ask any questions.

By Mr. Selfe—It was on Stepney-green he saw Mullens, at the end of Garden-street. Where he saw Mullens was out of the way for a person coming from Grove-road.

Caroline Brimson, of 33, Barnsley-street, Bethnal-green, said, she had lived there since Tuesday, the 14th of August. The prisoner lived there, occupying a back room down stairs. There was no proper fastening to the front door, and the lodgers could come in and out as they liked. She saw the prisoner there on the Wednesday night the first time.

Sergeant Thomas, recalled, said the room spoken of by the last witness was the one he had searched. He produced a key he saw at the house of the deceased, 9, Grove-road, on the 18th of August. When he took the prisoner into custody, he had no key of his lodgings upon him, and witness broke the door open. He had tried the key to the lock of the door in Barnsley-street. It locked and unlocked it. He produced a spoon found in the prisoner's lodgings at Chelsea, which corresponded with one of the spoons found in the parcel at the back of Emms' house. They were the same initials and the same manufacturer's name. The initials were "W. P."

By Mr. Selfe—He found the key in Mrs. Emsley's house after her death.

Elizabeth Fuke, of 17½, James-street, Commercial-road East, said she was the tenant of the house, No. 14, in that street, belonging to Mrs. Emsley. The prisoner set a copper at that house 12 days before Mrs. Emsley's death. He said that Mrs. Emsley had sent him to do the work, but that she did not allow him materials to do it with. She gave him sixpence to buy some cement. He said Mrs. Emsley was a miserable old wretch, and would neither allow them material to do their work nor half pay them for what they did. He said he was at her house that morning, and would give her some idea of what a miserable old wretch she was. He said that she was sitting down to a breakfast that he would not have sat down to himself; that she would not allow herself a farthing's worth of milk to put in her tea, and that she was drinking it without. He said it was a great pity such a miserable old wretch should be allowed to live. He said she need not take any notice of it to Mrs. Emsley.

By Mr. Selfe—She first mentioned this conversation to Mr. Rose, after Mullens was in custody.

Robert Went, police-constable 160 K, said that on the 20th August he searched the coal cellar in the house of the deceased, 9, Grove-road. He found an old handkerchief with a tin in it, containing £32 in gold and £16 2s in silver.

Dr. Gill, re-called, said he had examined a boot produced on the last occasion (found in the dust-hole of the prisoner's Chelsea lodgings). He found some human hair between the welt and the sole, which were apart. He had the hair with him. (It was produced, and was a very small quantity.)

Walter Thos. Emms said he occupied a cottage at Emsley's Brickfield, Globe-town, Bethnal-green, and was a shoemaker. He collected rents for the deceased. He last saw her about two o'clock on Monday, the 13th of August, at the end of Barnsley-street, just as she was leaving it. He went to her house on the following Wednesday afternoon. It was her custom to go with him to Stratford on that day, and he went to fetch her. He knocked at the door three different times and got no answer. He went to Stratford and collected some of her rents, and returned to her house at half-past nine the same evening. He could not obtain admittance. He went again the next evening with the same result, and on the following day (Friday) he communicated with Mr. Rose, Mrs. Emsley's solicitor. He (witness) was taken into custody on Sunday, the 9th of Sept., and he then saw a parcel in the possession of the officers. He had never seen the parcel before. He knew nothing of a parcel being in a shed behind his house, and he was surprised when the officer showed it to him. On the previous day (Saturday) he got up about half-past nine o'clock, being ill. The first time he went out of the house that morning was at half-past ten. There was a ruined cottage in his field, about 30 yards from his house. He did not go into the cottage that morning. (The witness denied all the statements which the prisoner had made as to his movements that morning.) He had no parcel in his hands that day.

Mr. Wood said he had nothing to ask.

Emms—Has Mullens anything to ask me (looking savagely at the prisoner)?

Mullens (laughing)—I will have a gentleman to speak to you at another place.

By Mr. Selfe—Mullens had been to his house several times, and had had tea with him.

Emms—If he wanted a shilling or two, he had only to come to me and he had it. He knows that.

Mullens smiled at the remark, but said nothing.

Susannah Emms, the daughter of the last witness, said she was at home on Saturday, the 8th of September last. Her father breakfasted in bed on that day, and she took it to him. He got up about half-past nine o'clock and went to his work. He went out about half-past ten, and was away about three minutes. Any one who went out of the house to the shed must have been seen by her from the room in which she was working. Her father did not pass. She saw Mullens in the brickfield that afternoon about two o'clock. He was looking down on the ground, as though in search of something.

Walter Thomas Emms, an intelligent little fellow, ten years of age, said he was the son of the witness Emms, previously examined. He remembered his father being taken into custody on a Sunday. He had seen Mullens in the brickfield on Friday morning. He was lying down with a handkerchief up to his eyes. He stayed there about half an hour. Witness went to mind his pigs. He saw Mullens again on Saturday after dinner. He came towards a heap of sand, where they were putting in drain pipes. He went in and told his mother, and he saw nothing more of him.

This was the whole of the evidence against the prisoner.

The magistrate having cautioned the prisoner in the usual manner,

Mullens said he should leave the matter to his solicitor.

He was then fully committed for trial.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The steamship City of Washington, on 22nd ult., arrived this morning, bringing 230 passengers and 14,761 dollars in specie. She passed on 24th the Cunard steamer, and on 30th City of Baltimore, bound west.

A most disastrous conflagration occurred at Fort Smith Ark on the morning of the 20th instant, involving a loss estimated at 200,000 dollars, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Among the buildings destroyed were the City Hotel and the Garrison Block, the latter belonging to Government.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 21.—There has been a fair degree of animation in the stock market. The New York railways were higher and firmer at the close, while some of the Western shares were easier, Rhode Island being the principal object of sale. No alteration in money or exchange. The sales of flour and wheat indicated an improvement in the market. Corn opened buoyant, but closed with a downward tendency. Barley was scarce and wanted. Coffee was more active. Teas in moderate request, as were likewise tallow, oil, whiskey, iron and lead. Hops and tobacco were in good demand. Sugars and molasses were inquired for.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 21.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet, and 1c. lower.

PHILADELPHIA, 21ST.—Flour steady.

BALTIMORE, 21ST.—Flour declined 25 cents. Corn active but unchanged.

BUFFALO, 21ST.—Flour dull but steady. Wheat—The immense receipts, which have never been exceeded in the history of Buffalo, have failed to affect the firmness of holders, and buyers are waiting for a decline; consequently the market is in temporary abeyance.

ALBANY, 21st.—Flour easier, prices tending downwards.

CINCINNATI, 21ST.—Flour firm, prices stiffer but unchanged.

MOBILE, 21ST.—Cotton sales to-day 1,500 bales, at 10 to 10½ cents. Sales of the week 2,800 bales. Receipts of the week, 12,500 bales. Stock in port, 67,500 bales.

THE STORM.

The severe storm, last night, has temporarily interrupted the telegraphic communication on the other side of the Channel.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

WHITEHALL, OCT. 2.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint George Young, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sheriffdom of Haddington and Berwick, in the Room of Robert Bell, Esq., resigned.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Andrew Rutherford Clark, Esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire or Sheriffdom of Inverness, in the room of George Young, Esq., resigned.

There were no military appointments or promotions in the Gazette of last night.

THE ITALIAN COMPLICATION AND THE POPEDOM.

Rome is at the present moment the central spot on which the eyes of Europe are fixed. Capua uncaptured, and defiant of the desultory attacks of the Garibaldians, possesses no interest in comparison with that of the Eternal City. The fall of Ancona or the flight of the King of Naples from Gaeta are considerations of secondary importance when placed by the side of the patrimony of St. Peter, garrisoned with 25,000 French troops. This is a significant and ominous fact. It is so palpable that there is no mistaking it. Louis Napoleon may guard his motives and policy in the dark recesses of his own breast; he may continue to be the enigma he has so long been; statesmen and patriots, popes and emperors, may puzzle their heads in fathoming his mysterious designs; questions may be asked respecting the wishes of France in the matter of the detention of Pius IX. on the banks of the Tiber, and a thousand answers may be supplied; but, after all, we have this one fact before us. Louis Napoleon has increased the protecting garrison of Rome to 25,000 men, and deems their presence no violation of the principle of non-intervention. To some it would appear that the *corps d'armes* that will shortly be under the command of General Goyon, or, if necessary, of Marshal Vaillant, is too large for the simple object which is assigned to it in the official bulletins. Should it be the intention of the French Government merely to protect the Pope from external foes, the number is greater than can be required. Piedmont, the ally of France, is at hand to hold back the battalions of the revolutionists. She is not likely, considering her precedents, to invite a quarrel with the master of six hundred thousand armed men. On the contrary, being the representative of constituted government in the Peninsula, it is not probable she would venture to assail the position which the Emperor chooses to assume as the eldest son of the Church. Classed with the Powers which encircle her, she is weak and divided, nor even with the addition of an army enrolled from every nationality in Italy could she hope to cope successfully with the formidable armies which Louis Napoleon could send into the field.

If, then, the French forces are more than necessary for the mere protection of the Pope, with what design are they transported to the banks of the Tiber? Is it to repress insurrection beneath the shadow of St. Peter, and to coerce the inhabitants of Civita Vecchia and Viterbo? The idea is preposterous. The whole population of St. Peter's patrimony does not exceed half a million, or a sixth of the census for London alone. Has Louis Napoleon any ulterior views? Does he desire to extend the cordon of French patrols, and draw Tivoli within the line of his protection? Does he intend to display his filial reverence for the Holy Father by re-conquering for him any portion of his lost dominions? Twenty-five thousand French troops are to encumber the Italians; how long would it take to double or treble, or even quadruple, that number? These, it may be said, are mere speculations. It may be so, but they spring out of the present attitude of the French Emperor towards Italy; they are, moreover, the result of his occult character. The natural effect of the duplicity of Louis Napoleon is that he is distrusted and anathematised by the Church party and hated by the patriots. His professions have been belied in the most infamous manner. He proclaims himself to be a pious son towards the Pope, whilst it is impossible to disguise the fact from the most obtuse intellect that all the calamities which have befallen the Papacy within the last eighteen months are of Napoleonic creation. Again, he declares for non-intervention, and the Italians expect to find the ground cleared of French intruders. But no sooner have the words of promise escaped the oracular lips of Louis Napoleon than Rome and the adjacent districts are crowded with Zouaves, Chasseurs de Vincennes, Gardes Imperiales, and well-appointed artillerymen from the Chalons and Lyons camps. What can be a more glaring contradiction? Yet Italy and Europe have to put faith in the honour of the Corsican Dictator and await his pleasure. The policy of the Pope's residence in the Vatican is a subject that has long been disposed of. Even Catholics themselves will not now venture to affirm that there can be any necessity for his remaining in Rome. The affairs of the Church, it has been well argued, can be as profitably administered in any other part of the Continent, or, if need be, in China, or on the shores of the American Salt Lake. It is true Monseigneur Dupanloup may be puzzled to know what Europe would do without a Pope, and may regard the Papacy as the centre of light and Christian civilisation, of agreement and social harmony, of faith and religion; the immemorial and venerable bond of union for nations, the august personification of authority and respect; but no one beneath the dignity of a Monseigneur will be expected to participate in this weakness, or close his eyes to the inevitable teachings of history. Nor is it necessary to inquire of the ironical prelate of Orleans how it is that if the Papacy be the incarnation of all these virtues, it requires twenty-five thousand foreign soldiers to retain for the Pope a territory less in area than the smallest English county, or the most insignificant German duchy.

The Papacy, it must be admitted, is gone. Pius IX., it is true, has not removed from Rome, and no one knows how long it will be before he goes. The College of Cardinals still holds its sittings beneath the shadow of St. Peter, and all the Papal gendarmes parade in the Pontifical presence. Nevertheless the Pope, in his own capital, is a mere prisoner, and remains solely at the pleasure of the Emperor of the French. The question, then, which Garibaldi and the Italian patriots have to ask themselves is, are they disposed to join issue with the forces of France? They will not meet the mercenaries of Pius IX.; it would be no longer a struggle with Lamoriciere and his Bavarian cut-throats; the vanishing army of Francis II. would not be opposed to them, but the veteran legions of the empire, men well-disciplined and obedient to the word of command, whose valour and endurance have been tried on the arid plains of Algeria. Are they prepared to contend with a hundred or a hundred and fifty thousand such troopers? Yet Garibaldi's boast that he would crown Victor Emmanuel King of all Italy, from the summit of the Quirinal, implies that such is his intention, and the idea still seems to haunt him in his latest addresses. He speaks of uniting his forces with those of Sardinia beneath the walls of Rome, and then driving the French out of Italy. These aspirations are simply romantic; and it behoves those who have influence with the Dictator to dissuade him from such Quixotic views. We do not fear the moderation of Piedmont; but there is danger lest the ultra party at Naples should incite Garibaldi at all risks to strike for Rome, in defiance of the policy of Sardinia. This would at once bring about a separation between the insurrectionary officers and the officers of Victor Emmanuel and disastrous would be the result to the national cause. In fact it would be Sardinia's interest to side with the French, and through their aid reconquer from the insurgents what the latter have won. But from such a course what a multitude of evils must spring, and what a ready handle would be afforded the reactionists for regaining the Peninsula! On every side the enemies of Italian independence are lurking, and they would rush out, on the first signal of defeat, to bind Italy once more in chains. All the absolutist Powers, all the legitimists of Europe, indeed, are eager to punish the exile of hereditary sovereignty, and to restore the fallen dukes and monarchs to their thrones. A collision with the French must inevitably result in the destruction of the popular Power or a general war on the Continent. In either case the cause of the patriots would be jeopardised. Whereas, if listening to the moderate views of Sardinia, the Italians would remain content with the conquests already achieved, and abide their time, the freedom of the Peninsula is secure. The liberation of Venetia, and even Rome, must follow in the course of events. The triumphs which have hitherto attended the progress of the Liberal arms have been immense; but they should not blind Italians to the difficulties and the perils which really lie in their path.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The Ulster steamship did not arrive yesterday morning until 7-21, having encountered fearful weather. There was a strong head wind all the way against her, and although she was kept at full speed she took four hours and five minutes to make the run, in consequence of the great severity of the weather. Captain Triphook, her commander, stated that he had full pressure on during the entire voyage, and although she had to cut through an unusually rough sea, she did not ship one drop of water.

This is gratifying testimony as to the weatherly qualities of the Ulster. The gale which she encountered yesterday morning was sufficient to test her qualities in this respect, for it was the first severe passage she has had since she was chartered for the new postal service.

She sailed again in the evening, carrying a large number of passengers and the usual mails.

ACCIDENT TO THE LEINSTER.

As the Leinster was ready for sea yesterday morning, with steam up, a slight accident occurred, which delayed her departure for nearly twenty-five minutes. The wind, W.N.W., was blowing very strong at the time. A brig, laden with timber, was lying in front of the Ajax, and the commander of the Leinster fearing, in consequence of the strong wind which was blowing, that his vessel would not answer her helm sufficiently soon to steer clear of the brig, made some special arrangements so as to avoid all possibility of collision. In this he succeeded by bringing the Leinster gently along the pier. Her anchor chain, however, hooked on to the side of a pile firmly fixed up on the pier, and wrenched it completely away. The anchor itself, which is of considerable weight, was dragged from the gunwale, where it had been stowed, and if the catstopper had not hooked it on, it would undoubtedly have fallen into the water, and gone to the bottom. This would have been a very unfortunate occurrence, inasmuch as it would have delayed the vessel for several hours. After much difficulty and labour on the part of the crew, the anchor was hauled up and placed in its proper position. The Leinster immediately after proceeded on her voyage, and, no doubt, by her great celerity as a sailer, made up for the trifling delay she experienced in starting.

It was reported that a very strong gale was blowing in the Channel, and several outward-bound vessels were obliged to put back.

Some small craft were driven from their moorings in the harbour, and it was with much difficulty they could be secured.

The weather bears a decidedly wintry aspect. The number of persons assembled on the jetty yesterday to promenade, and enjoy the *recherché* music of the band, was not so large as it would have been were the air a little more genial. A sharp breeze blew from the sea, which had a most chilling influence.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before F. T. Porter, Esq.)

Michael Furlong was brought up in custody of Police-constable 132 F, charged with being riotous and disorderly at Islington-terrace. A further charge was preferred against him of making use of profane and abusive language at the railway-station.—He was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for two months.

The magistrate having disposed of some few charges of drunkenness, rose shortly before twelve o'clock.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this association was held yesterday, in their rooms, William-street—

MR. WILLIAM CADE in the chair.

The President of the society, Mr. Carey, handed in the munificent subscription of Watkins and Company, £20. In doing so, Mr. Carey took occasion to remark upon the generosity which had always been manifested by the Messrs. Watkins towards the society. They had ever been foremost in their countenance and support, and were entitled to their warmest thanks, not alone for this last act of liberality, but for many others previously.

A vote of thanks to the Messrs. Watkins was proposed and passed unanimously.

The subscription of Mr. Horatio Jude, T.C., £1 2s 6d; Mr. Lynch, 12s 6d; Mr. Connor, 15s, and several other minor contributions, were also handed in.

The Secretary (Mr. Brady), at considerable length, called the attention of the meeting to the report which appeared in the *Era* newspaper of the proceedings at the London Licensed Victuallers' Society's dinner. It had been attended with the greatest success, and its result was of the most encouraging nature, the large sum of £800 having been realised by it. The secretary also directed attention to the lists before him of applications for spirit licences five years ago, and those made during the present session. In the first case the applications had amounted to 93; whereas, in the latter, seventeen only had applied for licences. Of these seventeen, two were new, and fifteen transfers. He thought this indicated that the spirit trade was by no means as prosperous as it had been. (Hear, hear.) The figures he had quoted plainly proved that there was a disinclination on the part of some persons to invest their capital in the business. (Hear, hear.)

After the transaction of some ordinary routine business, the meeting adjourned.

BELFAST PRESBYTERY.

The usual monthly meeting of this rev. body was held in the school-room connected with the Rev. Dr. Cooke's Church, May-street—the Rev. W. Breakey, of Lisburn, acting as Moderator.

THE BELFAST MODEL SCHOOL.

After devotional exercises,

The Rev. W. Johnston stated that, pursuant to the instructions of the Presbytery, the committee in reference to the matter affecting the Belfast Model School had met, and, after considering the subject, had forwarded the resolutions which had already been published to the Commissioners of National Education, together with the report on the schools. In reply, a communication had been received stating that the matter should receive every consideration.

The Rev. H. Hanna said that he had had a good deal of experience with the National Board, and he was now sorry to say that Roman Catholic influence was very much exercised upon the board. Owing to the circumstance of the Commissioners, through weakness, giving ear to the statements of Roman Catholics, the very existence of the board was imperilled in this country.

The Rev. Mr. Hanna wished to ask a question. Notice was taken in the report on the schools of what was said at the last Presbytery, and he believed the subject was referred by the committee to the Commissioners, in order to have an inquiry on a matter that was pretty extensively known throughout the province, and was well known in Belfast—namely, that there had been observed certain manifestations of disloyalty, not simply in teaching Roman Catholic pupils, but in teaching mixed classes, and also manifestations of "Young Ireland" principles; and he understood that reference was made to those things in the report. He would like to know what had been done in the case, for he was certain of the facts?

The Rev. W. Johnston said that the whole case had not yet been before the committee. He was sorry to say that the Commissioners had removed Mr. Patterson, the inspector, and a Roman Catholic inspector had been appointed in his place. That very morning he (Mr. Johnston) had the pleasure of seeing the gentleman who had succeeded Mr. Patterson, and he found him exceedingly gentlemanly. He told him that they (the Presbyterians) were prepared to meet him as one gentleman would meet another, but that they were determined to fight the battle on principle with the Commissioners as to the propriety of his appointment. The inspector had taken charge officially of the district, and had entered upon the work, and he was likely to be an efficient officer. Mr. Patterson was a most efficient officer, for he stood on the letter of his instructions, and he (Mr. Johnston) thought he was even too punctilious. Certainly, he never closed his eye to a defect, and so far from showing partiality to the Presbyterians, he thought he was perhaps too exact with them. A more impartial officer than Mr. Patterson, he believed, never presided in the district; for whether it was Presbyterian, Episcopalian, or Roman Catholic schools he was examining, he always stood on the letter of his instructions, and in the spirit of united education. He was removed, he believed, at the instance of the Roman Catholic section of Belfast—a section whom the Commissioners seemed disposed to conciliate. In conclusion, Mr. Johnston said he stood there to proclaim in the face of Ulster that the Roman Catholic teachers in the Model School were trying to thwart the system of National Education, and were giving petty annoyances that were not creditable to them.

In reply to a question from the Rev. H. Henderson,

Mr. Johnston said he believed there was not only disloyal teaching in the Model School, but that there were threats made by one of the teachers against the pupils of being dismissed if they should attempt to disclose what was taught in the school.

The routine business of the Presbytery was then proceeded with.—*Abridged from the Belfast Mercury.*

BALLINASLOE FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BALLINASLOE, WEDNESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK.—To-morrow our great annual fair will open, and from the vast numbers of the great Leinster and English buyers I see in town, I can have no hesitation in saying we will have a very early fair. Strangers have been pouring in in vast numbers, not only by the trains from Dublin and Galway during the day, but every other kind of vehicle has been employed to swell the throng. Such a large concourse of people I have not witnessed for the last ten years as presented themselves to-day, and, large as our accommodation is for strangers, it is thought there will be scarcely room for the multitudes that will pour in to-morrow.

The trains from Dublin and Galway poured in greater numbers during the day than I have seen here for the last 15 years. The principal Leinster and Liverpool buyers arrived by the morning train from Dublin, which was so over-laden that it was an hour and a half late at this station.

The usual police force arrived here yesterday, consisting of 350 men, with the county inspector and four sub-inspectors; they have taken up their quarters at the Old Barracks, Waterloo-place, in the vicinity of the Green.

Byrne's monster circus arrived here on yesterday, and the equestrian troupe will open their performance on Thursday.

We have not so large a supply of the Dublin traders this year as came down for the last ten years. They seemed to complain for the last two years that their speculations on the Ballinasloe fair did not in anywise realise their expectations, and, as a consequence, have been deterred from coming down this year.

There is a most distinguished party stopping at Garbally, for the fair. Their names I have not as yet ascertained.

The very fine weather that has prevailed for the last week will prove of essential advantage to sellers, to-morrow; the stock will look in a much improved condition.

There have been very large advices received at the Bank of Ireland, and the National Bank, for the fair.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 1ST.—The enthusiasm for the cause of liberty at Naples must, indeed, be great, when we find the fair Countess Marie de la Torre armed to the teeth and fighting foremost in the ranks of Garibaldi's army, winning for herself a reputation for daring and bravery equal to that of the Maid of Saragoza, or Joan of Arc. On Friday, the four horses sent as a present by the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor Napoleon were presented to his Majesty at St. Cloud. These fine animals (a description of which I have already given you) are of the celebrated Orloff race, and were selected from among a great number by the Czar himself. The Emperor greatly admired the beauty, strength, and symmetry of the horses, and expressed to the Count Schouvaloff, who presented them, how gratified he felt at a mark of attention which showed the friendly relations existing between the two sovereigns, and charged him to be the interpreter of his thanks to the Emperor of Russia. The site for a palace for the Prince Imperial has been purchased by the Emperor in the wood of La Jonchere. It is situated on the charming hills of Bougival and La Celle de St. Cloud, near Malmaison, and commands a fine view of the valley of the Seine. The present system of exacting payment for admission to the Bourse is considered a great tax on the freedom of commerce, and numerous letters have been addressed to the Prefect of the Seine, praying for its abolition. The competitive exhibition of paintings of native artists sent to study in Rome has been going on at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. The subject given was "Sophocles Accused by his Sons." There were ten competitors whose paintings were all more or less good; but there were two who really represented the subject most satisfactorily. In the productions of some of the others there were a few absurd mistakes: for instance, one artist represented one of the poet's judges, with his hand placed on a large volume bound in green, with red edges, closely resembling the "Code Napoleon" of the present day; another introduced a Greek inscription on the wall, in which he betrayed his ignorance of that respectable language by some lamentable orthographical mistakes. But, with a few such exceptions, the subject has been well treated, and the paintings wonderfully well executed, and, altogether, reflect great credit on the young artists and their patrons, by whose assistance they have been enabled to visit Rome, and, while there, procure instruction in their art which otherwise they never could have hoped o obtain.

In consequence of the wetness of the season, and the difficulty of drying hay, an order has been issued by the Prefect, advising farmers, before storing their hay for the winter, to spread it out in layers and scatter salt over it, in the proportion of a pound of salt to a hundred of hay. This process is found to be successful in saving hay, and rendering it more palatable for cattle. Letters from Perpignan, at the foot of the Pyrenees, mention a heavy fall of snow which took place at "Canijon," "Col de Perche," and Mont Louis. At this season of the year such an occurrence is very rare.

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The present position and prospects of Italy, though the ultimate autonomy of the Peninsula be inevitable, are yet under a cloud. No clear vision is afforded through the medium of the *Moniteur* or its semi-official satellites. To-day's *Constitutionnel* intimates that the *de facto* King of Italy and Emperor of France are to exercise a joint protectorate over Rome until a Congress shall otherwise arrange matters, "the safety of the Pontiff being a common link which unites all nations of Latin origin." If so, what business has a Muscovite, a Brandenburger, a Hohenstaufen or Hapsburg, Saxon or Teuton *Hesperiâ in magnâ*?

Le Nord has got news that an interview is arranged between King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi, to come off in the Island of Elba. Now that the proclamation from the Quirinal is less feasible than an attempt to snuff the moon, such a conference is not wanted, while the General's presence on the Volturno cannot be dispensed with. It is true that the southward march of Cialdini, at the head of his victorious column, may bring about at Gaeta a repetition of the Ancona performance, the fleet being now on its way from the Adriatic, to invest or blockade that last refuge of Bombabourbonism.

Parisians discover that Cialdini defeated Lamoriciere in virtue of having served apprenticeship under the Frenchman, while an officer in the foreign legion in Algeria. But in military circles a real sensation has been produced by the new German pamphlet attributed to Prince Frederick of Prussia, and issued to-day in French by Dentu—"*Comment battre le Francais.*" The author starts with four principles or points, which, he says, comprise the whole military system in France:—1st. To go ahead, or headlong; 2nd. To rely on the superiority of moral energy over mere brute strength; 3rd. To close ranks and serried column in front of an undrilled or undisciplined host, while a compact mass of regular troops is to be dealt with in quite the opposite form; 4th. Passive endurance of a persevering onslaught is not to be looked for in French forces. All these points are demonstrated by reference to their victories, as well as their reverses, particularly the latter, at Pavia, Agincourt, Blenheim, Leipsic, and Waterloo. You will hear much more about this stirring publication.

A letter from Pesth, 27th September, boldly asserts that in that city the Austrian Reichsrath is held to be a perfect farce, got up for no other object but to get a fictitious value for the Vienna metalliques, and make one last desperate attempt on the European market for a loan, failing which the grim alternative is now seriously contemplated—bankruptcy. The last stoppage of Kaiser and Co. was in 1811, just 50 years hence; it was then called *devaluation*, and the State paid 7s 6d in the pound. The creditors may now put up with 5s. Not one fraction of the Empire is satisfied with the exhibition. Hungary and Croatia are both indignant, Gallicia sulky, but Bohemia is utterly alienated. They say at Prague that seven millions are debarred the common privilege of a journal in their own tongue, which is even banished from public schools; that they pay forty million florins revenue, equal to that of all Hungary, but have had only three delegates in the Reichsrath, and these three Germans, while Hungary had six, and the Tyrol, paying only two million florins, had three. The list of their grievances fill a column of *Le Nord*. The fact of an Italian fleet having just proclaimed its mastership of the Adriatic has filled Vienna with terror, and the coast of Dalmatia is watched with intense alarm, lest a Hungarian detachment from South Italy should apply a single matchlight to the internal powder magazine. The new levy of 100,000 troops is added to the fearful emigration from Venetia—a tract likely to become a howling wilderness. All the river passes are lined, nevertheless, with sentinels, who fire indiscriminately on every stray pedestrian; and the absence of any member of a family is visited on the rest with ruinous confiscation.

The last fabrication of false news meant to damage the cause of Italy is the "presence at Naples" of the poor wretch Rudio, servant to Orsini, and escaped from Cayenne. Colonel Charras, Ledru Rollin, Victor Hugo, every personal foe of Napoleon III., is paraded in the reactionary journals as "present at Naples." The King of Italy will not long delay *his* presence there. We look for some strange documents captured in Lamoriciere's official portfolio, when sundry cats are likely to be let out of the bag.

Correspondence from Paris is of the date of Monday evening, and details as follows:—

There is not much news to-day from Italy. Victor Emmanuel has reached Bologna, and is preparing to proceed to Naples, *via* the States of the Church. At the same time the news comes that a large body of troops have embarked at Genoa for Naples.

A telegram from Bologna announces that the portfolio of Lamoriciere has been seized, and that it has been found to contain proofs of an understanding with the Legitimist, and "even with the Red party." When the curious documents in question are published the public will credit their existence, but until then it is likely to meet with the most complete incredulity. The concoctors of this telegram forget Lamoriciere's order of the day against revolution, when they think of accusing him of complicity with the "Red party."

There seems to be an intention on the part of the French official prints, and the organ of the Turin Cabinet, which degrades itself to the part of pilot fish to the Imperial shark, to represent Naples as the focus of revolutionism, anarchy, disorder—in a word, everything that the "Champion of Order" has put down as dangerous in France. The *Espero* of Turin announces the arrival at Naples of Rudio, the "accomplice of Orsini." This is one further step in the right direction. To enable the "Saviour of Society" to lay violent hands on Naples it is indispensable to represent revolution there, and society imperilled to such an extent as to justify this benefactor of mankind to step in and rescue it from the "hydra of anarchy."

There is a report of an insult to the French consular agent at Gaeta. It is said that the Neapolitan soldiers quartered there attacked the French consulate, pulled down the Imperial arms, plundered the treasury, and burnt the papers; all this on account of a report that the Consul had sent 15,000 ducats to Garibaldi. This comes under the head of "curious, if true."

The *Constitutionnel* follows up the cue of the *Moniteur*, and suggests a Congress. Nobody here believes that the French Government is disposed to bring about such a re-union, however warmly its organs may advocate it.

Some detailed accounts have at last been received here from Naples and Caserta of the second day's fighting between the Garibaldians and the Royal troops, which resulted in the former being driven out of Cajazzo back across the Volturno. On the 19th, after driving out the Neapolitans from the village, it was occupied by the 3rd Battalion of Medici's division, commanded by Colonel Vacchieri, by a Bolognese company, under Cattabeni, and fractions of other battalions, in all about 1,000 men. Vacchieri, who saw at once the dangers of his position, sent an application for reinforcements to General Turr, but they never made their appearance. His ammunition was nearly used up, the men having barely twenty rounds (according to another version before men only five rounds) in their pouches, and Vacchieri despatched a messenger with a request that if reinforcements were not sent up, a supply of cartridges should at least be immediately despatched. The request was met with the jocular inquiry, "Whether the gentlemen had not their bayonets left?" Vacchieri, seeing that the enemy were well supplied with artillery, asked for a couple of guns. The application was not even noticed. Vacchieri foresaw that he would be attacked in force, and that he could not successfully resist for want of means—and his anticipations were fully verified. On the 22nd, about noon, Vacchieri's sentries signalled a strong column of troops, which came out of the eastern gate of Capua, and were advancing towards Cajazzo along the banks of the Volturno. It was about 6,000 strong, and included a large proportion (some say two, some three thousand) Swiss and Bavarian veterans—soldiers whose martial appearance and steadiness under fire any army might be proud of. It was supported by five squadrons of cavalry and a good many field pieces and howitzers. Garibaldi, in order to spare the village if possible, immediately got his little force under arms and went out to meet the enemy. He hoped to delay their advance for a while, while the sound of firing would warn Turr and induce him to come up with adequate reinforcements. At one o'clock the fighting commenced, and for one whole hour the Garibaldians stood their ground without falling back a single step, although exposed to a murderous fire of grape, musketry, and hand grenades, an old fashioned projectile the Neapolitans seem partial to. At the expiration of the hour Vacchieri's men had not a cartridge, and he therefore had the charge sounded. The order was gallantly obeyed. The Garibaldians rushed forward, but they were met by the Swiss and Bavarians, who bore the onset without flinching. The carnage which then took place was frightful, and Vacchieri, seeing that the enemy's cavalry was trying to get in his rear, ordered a retreat, which was performed in tolerable order, but not without heavy loss from the Neapolitan guns. Having gained the town, however, he was met by a well-sustained fire from the inhabitants, who, snugly entrenched in the houses, picked off the Garibaldians at barely a yard's distance along the narrow streets through which they had to pass. Besides which, the Neapolitans were following close upon their rear. They attempted to throw up barricades to protect themselves from the Neapolitan grape, but a few round shot swept them away before they could fairly be said to be commenced, and the Neapolitans rushing in, a hand-to-hand conflict took place in the streets of the town, the native stiletto being the weapon chiefly made use of. At half-past three the Garibaldians disbanded, and some fled across country, where they were hacked to pieces by the peasants, or cut down wholesale by the cavalry. About 150 jumped into the river, and a portion succeeded in swimming across under a heavy musketry fire. Of Vacchieri's column, according to reliable accounts before me, barely 100 men returned to Santa Maria. The published account states that its loss was 400. This is wholly below the mark, but it is impossible to expect an accurate return under such circumstances from the public correspondents in Garibaldi's camp. I have also reason to suppose that the force of the Neapolitans has been greatly overstated. A private letter before me states that they may have been 4,000, but not more, and four to one is heavy odds in action.

A correspondent of the *Debats* adds some interesting particulars. He describes a visit he had paid on the 24th to the advanced posts, and was struck by the slovenliness and utter carelessness displayed by the preparations of the Garibaldians. Earthworks have been thrown up here and there, but there were not men enough to man them and keep up a proper look out.

"The guns (he says) have not yet come up, and hardly any exertions are being made to establish a battery on the hillocks of San Angelo and San Michel, which command Capua and protect the passage of the Volturno, from Santa Maria up to Cajazzo. It must be added that the Royal troops are in no better predicament, fortunately for Naples; for if King Francisco had a handful of resolute men, he could march to the capital just as he pleased, and crush us like insects. We are wholly unprotected. In the neighbourhood of Capua the same carelessness is apparent, no redoubts or field-works to protect the place from an assault. The fortifications are precisely in the same position as if no hostilities were going on. Yesterday General Mellwitz (Garibaldian) went to Capua under a flag of truce, for the purpose of seeing after the wounded. On the previous day Salzano had sent to La Musa, at Santa Maria, for some leeches. Mellwitz was freely admitted, and went about the town escorted by a very polite officer. He saw Salzano, who told him, 'Sir, be assured that your and our opinions and principles are the same, but we are compelled to fight in defence of a flag which we have served all our lives, and which, at the eleventh hour, an unfortunate event has committed to our honour. We will shed the last drop of our blood in its defence.' Mellwitz made no reply. The King's two brothers, Don Luigi and Don Alfonso, were at Cajazzo during the attack; they have returned to Gaeta. The monks of Cajazzo sided with the Garibaldians."

A private letter I have seen says their convent was burnt. The same correspondent gives a graphic sketch of the relative position of the two armies:—

"The two armies are now facing each other, the Garibaldians on the left, the Royalists on the right bank of the Volturno. The King's forces are supported (in military parlance) by Gaeta; its basis of operations is Capua, and its head extends as far as Cajazzo. Garibaldi's army has its head-quarters at Maddaloni, near Caserta; 12,000 men are concentrated there under the orders of Medici and Mellwitz; its advanced posts stretch from San Laccio to the hill tops of San Michele, where a small breastwork for eight rifle-guns is constructed, to command a ford by which the Volturno may be crossed. On the hillock of San Angelo an earthwork is being constructed for another reflex battery to guard the river and bombard Capua, from whence a constant fire of artillery is kept up to molest the working parties. Fifty-seven shells were fired yesterday, but the only sufferer was an unfortunate donkey, who was quietly grazing hard by, after summarily relieving himself of the burden of a Capuchin monk, who accompanies the Sicilian brigade as almoner. Whilst I was there yesterday the Neapolitans fired seven rockets; a very harmless pastime as far as we are concerned. The Garibaldians are making small stacks of those they pick up; of the 57 shells abovementioned only 11 burst. In several places the advanced posts of both armies are so close to each other that a good deal of chaff is interchanged—uncomplimentary remarks on the King's mother on our side are responded to by references to Cajazzo. I wonder they don't ask each other to dinner. I would have accepted with pleasure, having dined off a piece of coarse black bread, and seeing the Neapolitans tauntingly holding up for our tantalisation roast fowls and well-filled gourds. The staff is anxious about Piedimonte; a corps of 5,000 men, which occupied the entrenched camp before Capua, having disappeared during the night. The Garibaldians have no spies, and are therefore utterly in the dark as to the movements of the enemy."

The narrative concludes:—

"I may remark that the apprehensions of the staff were quite correct. The telegraph (as announced yesterday) has brought tidings of the fall of Piedimonte, a success which will enable the Neapolitans to turn Garibaldi's flank."

The popularity of Garibaldi with the navy appears doubtful. He can obtain no crews for the fleet. The officers appear animated by a better spirit. They offered to man a frigate themselves, serving as common sailors, and join the squadron before Ancona. The offer was refused.

Meanwhile anarchy prevails at Naples, and Garibaldi, by his obstinate folly, is securing for Cavour and immediate annexation all the popularity which he so recklessly throws away. The Piedmontese are slowly advancing, and must by this time have crossed the frontier. At Naples, a general action between the Royal forces and Garibaldi's *condottieri* is hourly expected.

Some sensation is created here by a pamphlet from the pen of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, entitled "How to Beat the French." If the Prince can teach his countrymen a sure method of doing so, he deserves a statue, as it is likely that before long they will have an opportunity of putting his precepts into practice.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The note published in the *Moniteur* announcing the intention of the French Government to send additional troops to Rome, for the purpose of protecting the Pope, is remarked on by several of the Paris journals. The following extract is from the *Constitutionnel*:—

"The note published by the official journal has an importance which cannot escape notice. The Emperor's Government testifies in that manner that it means to fulfil all the duties which, in the present crisis, fall on the great Roman Catholic power, the eldest daughter of the Church. France has publicly and on all occasions declared that she considers herself as the guardian of the authority of the Holy Father, and that she would not suffer any encroachment on his temporal independence. Now, in order that his object may be attained, it is indispensable not only that Rome shall be protected against all attack, but that the strategical positions in the vicinity of the Eternal City shall be respected so as to leave to the defenders of the Holy See all their liberty of action. The flag of France, both for the sake of its own glory and for the security of the Pope, will therefore continue to protect not only the Vatican, but great part of the ancient patrimony of St. Peter. We have no doubt the Sardinian Generals will perceive the bearing of this diplomatic notification. Sardinia is a Roman Catholic nation; she is, consequently, not ignorant that the most powerful tie between nations of Latin origin is the religious one, and that the maintenance of the Papacy is, in fine, the common honour of all. There is, besides, in the note an expression which will be justly remarked, and which appears to us now, as it did in the month of January, to indicate the sole possible issue of the Italian question—that word is a 'Congress.' We are more than ever convinced that it is to a European Congress that the Pope will owe the consolidation of his temporal power in the conditions in which that authority can be conciliated with the interests of regenerated Italy."

SARDINIA.

A letter from Turin of the 28th ult., in the *Debats*, says:—

"During the absence of the King, the Prince de Carignan will, it is stated, have the signing of decrees, a fact which proves that the journey of his Majesty will last for some time. The real object of it is to take possession of the kingdom of Naples, and to supersede Garibaldi. When Victor Emmanuel shall have reached the Neapolitan frontier deputations of the people will come and claim his support, and demand immediate annexation. All this will be effected with as much spontaneousness as regularity. If Garibaldi continues to meet with further checks his popularity will be much weakened and Francis II. will have performed the most difficult part of the work of Victor Emmanuel. If, on the other hand, he be conqueror, the King of Naples will vanish from the stage. In any case, it will be impossible for the Dictator to resist the personal ascendancy of King Victor Emmanuel, and to refuse to follow the orders of him in whose name he acts."

THE POPE.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the Pope, yielding to the advice of the most enlightened members of the Sacred College, has abandoned the project which he is said to have conceived of leaving Rome. On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the *Independance* has the following:—

"As to Rome, everything there appears to be considered so desperate that preparations are being made almost openly for departure. The Duke de Cadore must by this time have arrived there with the negative reply of the Emperor to the request for military assistance against Piedmont. It is now known positively that the Pope has declared that he will no longer have a protection which should be purely personal. If it is to be restricted to that, he informed the Emperor that the French army might depart. That is as much as to say that the Pope would himself leave. It is no longer a mystery that the majority of the Cardinals are in favour of his departure. 'Where will your Holiness go to?' said General de Goyon to the Pope; to which Pius IX. replied, 'The world is large enough.'"

PROGRESS OF THE SARDINIAN ARMY.

ROME, SEPT. 28, EVENING (VIA MARSEILLES).—A secret consistory of cardinals was held to-day. The Pope delivered an allocution, concerning which nothing is yet known. A long conference between Cardinal Antonelli and the French Ambassador took place to-day.

The only provinces still under the Papal Government are Civita Vecchia, Frosinone, and Velletri.

It is said that the Papal Government has given up the idea of defending the two latter against the Sardinians, should they pass through them to proceed to Naples. The head-quarters of the Sardinian army will be at Aquila, the officers of the commissariat having already arrived there.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MESSINA.

The following particulars are supplied by a correspondent, dating Naples, Sept. 26:—

You will have already heard of the renewed bombardment of Messina, and I regret that I have been unable to send you earlier the important official letter which you will find below. It is dated Messina, Sept. 24, and runs thus:—

"I asserted in my last that there was no security here so long as the citadel was held by the royal troops, and the bombardment of yesterday confirms the correctness of my opinion. The arrival of a French steamer from Gaeta conveying information of the defeat of Garibaldi before the walls of Capua is supposed to have induced this renewal of hostilities. The affair commenced with a fight between the advanced guards, which continued from 3½ p.m. to 4 p.m., when the citadel opened a fire of grape and round shot. I am unable to learn the number of killed, although it is asserted that it could not have been serious.

"It is possible that the bombardment was for the purpose of preventing a regiment of Sicilians going to Naples as they were embarking for that city when the affair commenced; it did not, however, deter them from leaving. I am afraid we shall have great trouble from the citadel, for at present there is no probability of its surrendering. Last evening a Neapolitan officer was arrested in the city; it is presumed he came as a spy, as he was in plain clothes.

"Half-past 1 a.m.—This morning there was more fighting upon the Terra Mota, but no further cannonading.

"Half-past 9 a.m.—Fighting renewed upon the Terra Mota; the Neapolitans have retreated behind the walls of the citadel, and are firing volleys of musketry.

"Half-past 11 a.m.—The citadel is at this moment firing upon the city; a bomb shell fell on the marina, and I saw it picked up by a soldier. The greatest excitement prevails in the city, and the people are rushing through the streets in every direction.

"This moment, half-past 1 p.m., the captain of the French ship, the Imperial, together with the consuls, and the captain of the English steamer, the Scylla, returned from an interview on neutral ground with the general commanding the royal troops. The general excused his firing on the city by saying that he had been first fired on by 'blunderbusses.' He, however, took a new engagement not to fire on the city without giving timely notice to the foreign consuls to withdraw with their families, and to clear the port of all foreign vessels. The general has so often violated his word that no confidence is placed in his promise, and numbers of persons are leaving the city, and there is a renewal of the scenes of last spring. One round shot was this morning thrown into the house of the Prussian consul, and several other buildings were injured. Several shots fell in the cathedral during divine service. The general commanding the citadel expressed this morning his firm belief that Francis II. would be on the throne of Naples again in less than two weeks. The troops which left this port yesterday are bound, not for Gaeta, but for a point between Gaeta and the Roman frontier."

I now return to Naples, where there has been considerable dissatisfaction. On Monday a deputation of the municipality waited on Garibaldi, and informed him that various and discordant reports were circulating regarding the Ministerial crisis, which renders all minds anxious. It was feared the administration of public affairs was not conducted according to those principles of well-regulated liberty and legal progress which had hitherto distinguished Central Italy. They prayed the Dictator, therefore, that he would commit the government to men of repute, firm in monarchial principles, and known to be so; and that in his wisdom he would provide for the removal of that doubtful and discordant character of the Government by which they were afflicted.

The Dictator, after having read the address with attention, said it was agreeable to him to confer openly with them on the affairs of the kingdom. He added that it was his firm intention not to commit the Government to any but to men who enjoyed the public confidence, and that as long as he had strength, monarchial principles would not be in danger. It was never his intention, he said, to oppose the army of Southern Italy to that of Central Italy. There is a little more confidence therefore, but the Ministry is not yet re-formed. I take it for granted that the republican element will be removed.

The *Official Journal* of yesterday contains a decree against the ecclesiastics, who, as it must have been expected, are doing all they can to embarrass affairs. It provides that ministers of the religion of the state, or of the tolerated forms, who in the exercise of their ministry pronounce any discourse in public censuring the institutions or the laws of the state, or who commit any act calculated to awaken the contempt or the dissatisfaction of the people against the same, or who by the refusal of their offices disturb the public conscience, or the peace of families, are to be punished with imprisonment for from three months to two years. If the crime be committed in writing or instruction, or any document whatever read in public, the punishment shall be imprisonment for from three months to three years, and in all cases a fine shall be imposed up to 500 ducats. If in the cases above stated there be any provocation to hostility to the state the punishment shall be three years' imprisonment, and a fine of not less than 500 ducats. Any obstacles cast in the way of the publication or execution of provisions relative to the religion of the state, or of the tolerated religions, shall be punished according to the circumstances with imprisonment, which may be extended to six months, and with a fine which may be increased to 500 ducats. These are severe measures, but not a bit too much so, now that war has begun with the clergy.

You will be surprised to hear that yesterday Bibles and New Testaments were exposed for sale in the Toledo. They were diamond editions, of the 12mo form, and were printed in England, so that our country may boast that indirectly, at least, she has begun the great work of the religious reform of the country. How it will progress it is impossible to say; but should civil liberty be confirmed, there can be no doubt but that religious liberty will follow.

The committee will have to collect funds for charitable purposes, and the Dictator places at their disposal 35,000 ducats belonging to the Jesuits, and 30,000 ducats belonging to the sequestered funds of the Royal Family.

GARIBALDI.

A Turin letter in the *Nord* says:—

"Everybody readily admits that Garibaldi is a brave and honest man, who loves the King as much as Italy, that is to say, sincerely, blindly, but he has fallen into the snare long since laid for him by Mazzini and his adepts. Garibaldi's staff, with few exceptions, is composed of persons whose reputation is notoriously tarnished by the extravagance of their political opinions, and in some instances by acts which the laws of civil society condemn. These men, possessed of neither credit, fortune, nor public esteem, have clung to Garibaldi's victorious car shouting for Italy and Victor Emmanuel, but with the secret intention of using the Royal name to raise the masses, and afterwards disavow it by claiming the republic. These bad counsellors have spared no pains to inspire him with a mortal hatred of Count Cavour. Pretexts are never wanting, but meanwhile the national cause suffers. The Neapolitans and Sicilians in general have no desire but to be united to independent Italy. These men will do well to remember that it is a most dangerous game to abuse the patience of the Neapolitans. Let them peruse the history of the kingdom, and especially study the events of 1647, and they will see pass before them, like Macbeth's visions, the phantoms of Masaniello, Prince Uraldo di Massa, and Gennaro Annese. Let them reflect ere they proceed."

SERVIA.

A dispatch from Belgrade of the 27th ult. states that the Turkish governor of the fortress and the consular body had complimented Prince Michael Obrenowitch on his accession, and that his Highness declared that he would, without delay, demand the berat of the Porte and convoke the National Assembly; he said, too, that the law alone should reign, and that he would repair any acts of injustice which might have been committed. The dispatch adds that public functionaries are for the present to remain in office; also that the interment of Prince Milosch is to take place at Belgrade.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians was held yesterday, in the boardroom of the workhouse—

H. J. M'FARLANE, Esq., in the chair.

The following guardians were present—Mr. J. Archbold, Mr. J. J. Butler, Mr. G. Thorp, Mr. Thomas Arkins, Captain Lindsay, D.L. and J.P.; Sir J. V. Broadstreet, Bart., J.P.; Mr. C. Dodd, Mr. Thomas Dixon, J.P.; Mr. Thomas Cosgrave, Mr. W. Graham, Mr. J. Sweetman, Dr. D. F. Brady, Mr. G. Austin, Mr. G. M. Hyndman, Mr. M. Gavacan, Mr. P. D. Hardy, Mr. B. Norwood, J.P.; Captain Robinson, P.L.I.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Paupers remaining in the house per last return, 1,580; admitted during the week, 71; born, 9; discharged, 58; died, 6; remaining on the 29th instant, 1,587.

TAMPERING WITH THE RELIGION OF PROTESTANT CHILDREN.

The Chairman read the following letter—

84, Lower Dorset-street, 1st October, 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—I was greatly surprised, on Thursday last, at finding that you had, on the preceding day, changed the registry of a little boy, named Edward Duff, from Protestant to Roman Catholic. He had been at Church and catechism on the Thursday, and at Church on the Sunday previous. His age is under fourteen years. He was admitted on the 18th of July, 1853, and the board at that time, being satisfied that he was a Protestant, ordered him to be registered accordingly. I conceive it a strange thing that a child of his age should be allowed to change his religion. The Poor Law Act seems to fix the age of discretion at fifteen years, and a child admitted into the workhouse under that age has no option, and is registered as the parent or guardian coming with him may desire. It is manifest that the person who brought Edward Duff, in 1853, desired he should be reared as a Protestant, and it is difficult to see why he should be allowed to change his registry until he had arrived at years of discretion. The precedent may be looked upon as tending to permit children to trifle with the most sacred of all subjects. No notice was sent to me that the boy was to be brought before the board. I respectfully submit, I should, in all fairness, in the case of the alleged conversion of a Protestant child, have been allowed to attend, and to cross-examine him, and to produce any evidence I might have been able to procure on the case.

The boy's brother John has most unhesitatingly asserted that the Roman Catholic chaplain had spoken to himself, as well as to his brother Edward, on the subject of their parents and their religion, previous to the alteration of Edward's registry on Wednesday last.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS R. SHORE, Protestant Chaplain.

The Chairman and Board of Guardians, North Dublin Union.

Mr. Thorp in calling attention to the above letter said that the board, on their last day of meeting, had sanctioned the change of the legislation, on the master's report, under the impression that he was of competent age to decide in a matter of such importance. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Arkins said there was no doubt but that this boy and his elder brother, John, had been originally registered Protestants, but he had heard they were, previous to their entry into the workhouse, Roman Catholics.

The Chairman read the master's report, which was laid before the board on the last day. It simply stated, in the usual form, that the boy wished to have the registry of his religion changed from Protestant to Roman Catholic.

Mr. Dixon looked upon the statement contained in the letter read by the chairman, that the Roman Catholic chaplain had interfered with the religion of these boys before the change in the religion of one of them was made known to the board, as involving a question of very serious moment.

Captain Lindsay observed that the child was admitted in 1853, and was therefore seven years a Protestant. The boy was undoubtedly under the age of fifteen, and could not therefore change his religion, or at least do it as a matter of course. He ought to be called before the board and questioned, and they should also require the presence of the Roman Catholic or Protestant chaplain under whose care he had been placed.

Mr. Dixon wished to know distinctly what the law on the subject was. With that view he would ask the chairman could a boy of his age change his religion?

Mr. Hardy agreed in the suggestion thrown out by Captain Lindsay. It was monstrous that a lad of this age should be allowed to change his religion without having previously consulted the board, or the Protestant chaplain.

Mr. Butler said it was plain the child's religion had been tampered with. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Arkins said the credit was due to Mr. Dixon of having instilled into the minds of the children that they were at liberty to act as they pleased.

Mr. Dixon said it was unfair on the part of Mr. Arkins to distort what he had told the children on one occasion. He merely informed them that they were at liberty to leave the house if they chose, but not that they were at liberty to change their religion.

The Chairman, for the information of the board, read the section of the Act of Parliament applicable to the case.

Mr. Thorp said it was clear the board had no power, under the circumstances, to change the religion of the boy. There ought to be a strict inquiry instituted into this case. The boy's religion was changed on the Wednesday previously, and an application was then immediately made to take him out of the house. It was a mere accident that he had not been bound as an apprentice on the Saturday prior to the change.

Mr. Austin expressed a hope that the Protestant chaplain had not neglected his duty. It appeared to him very extraordinary, if this body had been properly instructed in the Word of God, how he could have been influenced to make the choice he did. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Brady considered the board, at their previous meeting, had acted unwisely. They should, therefore, forthwith retrace their steps. If the boy wished to change his religion, he should get his discharge.

Mr. Hardy said it was contrary to the express rules of the house for the Roman Catholic chaplain to have acted as represented in the Rev. Mr. Shore's letter.

Mr. Butler was of opinion they should have the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains before them.

Mr. Arkins said that, according to the arbitrary decision of the Poor Law Commissioners, in the case of the Rev. Mr. Faulkner, the Roman Catholic chaplain was not allowed to perform his duties by deputy; but, if he was correctly informed, the Rev. Mr. Shore had an assistant chaplain.

The Chairman—That has nothing to do with the present question.

Mr. Arkins said he would prove that it had, and gave a notice of motion for the next day of meeting, calling attention to the subject.

Mr. Hyndman said if there was any tampering by the Roman Catholic chaplain with the religion of this boy—and the letter strongly impressed him with the notion there had been—instant inquiry should be instituted. The Poor Law Inspector was present, by whom the investigation could be conducted.

Mr. Gavacan was of opinion the inquiry should be postponed to that day week.

Mr. Hyndman moved that the Poor Law Inspector be requested to inquire immediately into the matter.

Mr. Arkins said the Poor Law Inspector had no such power as Mr. Hyndman supposed.

The Poor Law Inspector was understood to say he had the power, but that he would not feel it his duty to exercise it that day. The board of guardians should first decide whether an inquiry was necessary, and in case they should come to a conclusion in the affirmative, if they applied to the Commissioners a day would be fixed for the purpose.

Dr. Brady moved that, inasmuch as the board had acted erroneously in changing the religion of Edward Duff, being under the age of fifteen, said resolutions be now rescinded.

Mr. Dixon seconded the motion.

Mr. Butler observed that that was a very good resolution, but it would have the effect of shutting out inquiry.

Mr. Dixon denied that it could by possibility have such an effect.

The Chairman put the resolution, which he declared carried.

A resolution was then proposed and seconded, that John Duff, the elder boy, be called in and examined, in reference to the statement contained in the Rev. Mr. Shore's letter.

Mr. Arkins moved, as an amendment, that the investigation into the whole matter be postponed to that day week.

Mr. Gavacan seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dixon was for investigating this matter at once, to prevent further tampering with the religion of the inmates, either by the Roman Catholic or Protestant chaplain.

Mr. Hardy said the veracity of the boy's statement should be tested that day.

After some further discussion of a desultory nature.

The Chairman put the amendment, which he declared to be carried by a majority of eight to seven.

THE DIETARY.

Captain Lindsay moved, pursuant to notice, that the dietary of the children from five to nine years of age be increased in the manner specified.

Mr. Butler seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dixon and Mr. Austin, however, deprecated the practice of continually interfering with the fixed dietary scale.

The board then adjourned.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The Right Honourable the Recorder took his seat upon the bench yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and proceeded with the trial of the remaining prisoners.

A common jury having been sworn, the first case tried was for a common assault.

Thomas M'Mahon, a tailor, was indicted for having assaulted Ellen Carroll, on the 17th July. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, sen., appeared for the prosecutrix, and Mr. Ennis for the prisoner. The prosecutrix deposed that she lived in the same house with M'Mahon, in No. 9, Crane-lane. On the day in question she was speaking to her landlady about her son, who is a tailor also; M'Mahon was present, and complained of being annoyed by the prosecutrix' son coming home late, and whistling at the window; dispute took place between the parties; M'Mahon used very abusive and insulting language towards the prosecutrix, followed her up stairs, struck her twice in the face, and threatened to cut her with his shears.

The prosecutrix, on being cross-examined by Mr. Ennis, admitted that she had also used language calculated to irritate and provoke M'Mahon.

Mary O'Connor deposed that she was present during the altercation; heard the prosecutrix call M'Mahon a robber, and use other offensive phrases; she then caught him by the breast of the coat, and pulled him up stairs; but he never struck her, nor did he use the shears against her.

John O'Connor deposed that he witnessed the dispute, and that M'Mahon did not strike the prosecutrix.

John Carroll, son of the latter, deposed that he saw the prisoner strike his mother twice, and that she was knocked down by one of the blows. The prisoner was convicted, but got a good character from several parties in court.—He was ordered to give bail in £20 for his appearance when called upon.

THE REV. MR. M'INTYRE'S CASE AGAIN.

His Lordship, at this stage of the business, said that as he saw Mr. Barry, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor, and Mr. Curran and Mr. Ennis, who appeared as counsel and attorney for the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre, in court, he wished to mention the circumstances, under which he had made the order in this case, and which had already been referred to by him. When the court was rising, on the occasion of the last sitting, he had ordered that the rev. gentleman should be discharged during the adjournment of the court on giving bail. The rev. gentleman was indicted at the last sessions of the court for obtaining money under false pretences. Towards the close of the sitting, Mr. Curran informed the court that the accused party was ready for his trial; but Mr. Barry, on the part of the Crown, said he was not ready to proceed with the case in the absence of a material witness. Mr. Curran then applied to have the prisoner admitted to bail, and the court, as well as the counsel for the Crown, gave the prisoner time to procure it. But he did not succeed in getting it up to the time of the adjournment of the court, and under these circumstances, the court, with the consent of the Crown counsel, made an order to the effect that if the prisoner could, before the next sitting of the court, procure bail satisfactory to the Crown, he should be discharged. Afterwards, however, the Crown solicitor, seeing it was not likely the case would be proceeded with, consented that the prisoner should be discharged on his own bail. It might reasonably be supposed, then, that the perfecting of the bail and the discharge of the prisoner would be merely a matter of form. The police magistrates, however, refused to take the bail; and although the court was to sit again in a few days, the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre was detained, and he had a right to complain of that detention, which in fact was a violation of our constitutional principle, that a man should be held in custody without proper cause. He (the Recorder) did not intend to indulge any personal feeling in the matter, nor did he intend to bandy remarks with the Police Magistrates about the jurisdiction of their respective courts, but he certainly considered that Mr. Barry, as representing the Crown, should take into consideration the fact, that an order of the court had been rendered nugatory, a principle of law violated, and the undertaking of the court broken with the prisoner. The Crown should see that its discretion was not fettered again by any occurrence of this kind; and, so far as he (the Recorder) was concerned, he was determined that the point should be definitely settled as soon as possible. He believed it was the duty of the magistrates to have taken the bail, his court not sitting at the time, and it having previously made the order in question. He did not, at the same time, wish to pronounce a decided opinion on the matter, but he wished the Crown to take proper means to investigate it, and obtain a decision upon it. Should it be decided, on authority, that it was his duty, while the court was not sitting, to go to the prison and take the bail, he would not consider it a lowering of his dignity to do so. On the other hand, if it was decided that the magistrates should take the bail, an injustice to the prisoner would be avoided. If the Crown did not get the question decided, he would, in every case where the alternative was presented to him, discharge the prisoner without bail, sooner than have him detained in jail till the next sitting of the court. The principle involved was a very important one, and it was well that there should be obtained a decision upon it as soon as possible.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., said his attention had been drawn to the matter, both by the reports he had seen in the newspapers, and by the Crown Solicitor; and from the first he was deeply impressed with the importance of the question, as regarded the administration of justice. He could only say, that if the law was such as laid down by the police magistrates (and he did not wish, nor would it be becoming in him to offer any opinion upon it)—namely, that his lordship had no jurisdiction, sitting at a court of general jail delivery, to make the order under consideration, the sooner the law was rectified in that respect the better. In Dublin the grievance on a prisoner, who was not bailed under the order of the court, would not be so great as it would be in the country. His lordship sat so frequently, and was so anxious to get through the public business, that no prisoner was ever detained in jail for a longer period than three weeks. The country Quarter Sessions Court, and the Courts of Assize sat, however, at greater intervals, and if such an order as his lordship had made was not acted on, a prisoner might be detained in jail for months, as for instance, from the spring to the summer assizes, or which was worse, from the summer to the spring assizes, unless he went to the very expensive proceeding of making an application to the Court of Queen's Bench for the purpose. As he had said before, he did not think it becoming for him to give an opinion as to the view of the law taken by the police magistrates; neither would he give any opinion as to the view taken by his lordship; but he wished to state that he had already brought the matter before the law officers of the Crown for the purpose of having the question settled one way or the other, either by legislative interference or by the decision of some competent tribunal. He had mentioned the matter to some barristers who had great experience as Crown prosecutors, and had been informed by them that orders, similar to that given by his lordship had frequently been made at the assizes. His own experience was that orders of the kind had been made. Mr. Barry then referred to the case of Walker, which occurred at the Dublin Commission Court, and which was heard by Mr. Justice Crampton. On the application of Mr. Curran, an order was made, directing the magistrates to allow the prisoner, whose case had been deferred, to stand out, on giving bail, after the court was adjourned, and he considered that case similar to the one in question. No doubt, the magistrates acted on what they considered to be the correct view of the law, but, as he had already said, he had taken measures to have the question settled finally. He might state that it was in consequence of the Rev. Mr. M'Intyre having memorialled the Attorney-General, stating that his health would suffer from incarceration, that the Crown-Solicitor consented to the rev. gentleman's own bail being received.

The matter was then allowed to drop.

ASSAULT.

Patrick M[illegible]nell, an Englishman, or a man with an English accent, who, during the last sessions, was convicted of stealing a coat, and who, upon that occasion, flung a stone or piece of mortar at the witness in the case, named John Maher, was indicted for that offence; also, for having, on the 29th September, maliciously flung a piece of iron or metal at Mr. Arthur Rollins, deputy governor of Richmond Bridewell, with the intent to do him grievous bodily harm.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

John Maher deposed that he was a witness against the prisoner during the last sessions, when he was convicted of stealing a coat from his (Maher's) employer's shop; immediately after his lordship had pronounced sentence upon him he flung the stone or piece of mortar produced, and struck him (witness) in the throat, by which he was injured. In the second case, Mr. Rollins deposed that on the 29th September, he was at the prisoner's cell, and opened the door for the purpose of speaking to him about his ticket of leave licence; he replied that he had torn it up as it was not of any use to him; he then complained that he was not able to work the treadwheel, having had a broken leg; witness replied that he had passed the doctor of the institution, and that the other officers had no option in the matter; the prisoner said he had lost two stone weight since he entered the prison, and that he had not got one month's liberty since March, 1850, but he admitted that it was his own fault; at the close of the conversation the prisoner threw the piece of metal at witness, who at the moment threw up his arm, and got the blow upon the elbow; he did not appear angry or excited, but still he threw the missile with considerable violence; witness could not tell how he got it; the prisoner was about four feet from him at the time.

He was convicted for both offences, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour in each case, to take effect from the termination of the punishment he is at present undergoing. It appeared from reference that the prisoner had been sentenced in Chester to four years' penal servitude.

ASSAULT.

Patrick Murphy was indicted for having, on the 29th of September, assaulted Thomas Shanley, a police-constable. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor that he had arrested the prisoner in Ross-lane, for drunkenness, and that he assaulted him by striking him a severe blow in the eye. He was convicted, but got a very good character.

Mr. Ennis, who appeared for him, proposed to offer the policeman pecuniary compensation but the inspectors present said that the rules of the force did not allow such compensation to be received.

The court then sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment from the time of his committal.

ASSAULT.

Edward Walsh was indicted for having, on the 17th Sept., assaulted Mary Donnington. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutrix deposed that Walsh was her landlord, and took the key of her door from her child; when she asked him why he took the key, he abused her, and called her offensive names, and when she said she would remain in the place until her husband came home, he called her names, and told her he would blacken her eyes.

Mr. Ennis appeared for the traverser, and, having cross-examined the prosecutrix, it appeared that the dispute arose out of a seizure by the landlord for rent. She admitted that 29 weeks' rent was due by her.

A witness, named Ann Hamilton, deposed that she went to Walsh's to request him to come to amicable terms with the prosecutrix, but he was so incensed that he was going to beat her; witness saw no assault committed on the prosecutrix; the prisoner was going to assault her, but his wife prevented him.

His Lordship suggested that the matter should be arranged between the parties, which accordingly was done by the prosecutrix getting £1.

ASSAULT.

Stephen Noble, a private in the 3rd Light Dragoons, was indicted for assaulting Police-constable Owen Kennedy on the 17th of June last, in Love-lane. The prosecutor swore that he was on duty on the night of the aforesaid day, when he saw the prisoner and another soldier cutting cabbages in a garden and putting them in a net; he arrested them on the road, and while bringing them to the station-house the prisoner gave him a violent blow with a riding whip, from the effects of which he was compelled to remain in hospital for six weeks.

Dr. Ireland was next examined, and stated that the wound became a very severe one, though it was not so at first. The prosecutor is at present in a very delicate state of health in consequence of the injuries he received.

The prisoner was convicted, but having got a very good character from the colonel and other officers of his regiment was sentenced to one months' imprisonment from the time of his committal.

RIOT AND OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

Christopher Ogilby was indicted for having, on the 16th August last, been a member of a riotous assembly, in Church-street, and with having on that occasion wantonly assaulted, with divers other persons, the Rev. James Andrew, one of the Protestant curates of St. Michan's parish. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Ennis.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and briefly stated the case for the prosecution. He said that the present occurrence arose out of what was commonly, though most improperly, called a religious quarrel, inasmuch as it was one with which no Christian people could be connected. The prosecutor, the Rev. Mr. Andrew, was in the act of visiting the members of his flock, his own parishioners, and not in any way interfering with the religious feelings of any one in the world, when he was set upon by a crowd of persons, who treated him in the most scandalous and outrageous manner—in a manner that was enough to make any citizen blush that he belonged to a city in which such a scene could occur. It would appear from the evidence that the rev. gentleman was pelted with stones, dirt, and cabbage stalks; that he was called opprobrious names, and that he was finally obliged to call a constable to protect him from the violence of those people. It was to be regretted that neither the Rev. Mr. Andrew nor the constable who accompanied him could identify the perpetrators of this audacious and scandalous outrage, but the prisoner at the bar would be identified by two or three other witnesses. In occurrences of the present kind they were sometimes able to trace the outrage to some cause, and to show that some provocation had been given, but in the present instance they were totally at a loss to know why the act should have been committed, for the Rev. Mr. Andrew had given no provocation whatever. He had neither by word nor deed done anything to excite the prejudices of those people, so that he was completely puzzled to account for their conduct. He was merely doing his duty on the occasion, as any Christian gentleman might be expected to do, when he was assailed in the manner he had stated. He was sure that the jury—he cared not what their religious opinions might be—would feel satisfaction, should guilt be brought home to this party, to see him awarded the punishment which the perpetrator of so scandalous an outrage deserved.

The Rev. James Andrew was then examined by Mr. Barry, Q.C.—He deposed that on the 16th August last, he was engaged in visiting his parishioners in Church-street. He was visiting the several houses, and making inquiries as to whether any other Protestants had come into them since his last visit, and as many of the houses there were occupied by Roman Catholics, he had, of course, occasionally to make inquiries from them. After making some visits he entered one house, and while there, a little girl, aged nine or ten years, and whose name, he believed, was Neil, came in, and told him that she was a Protestant; he asked her where she lived, and she said in Bow-street; while speaking to this child a woman rushed in, and, raising her hands towards the child, exclaimed, "How dare you say that you are a Protestant?" by this time a crowd had collected in the street, and was using abusive language; he saw this woman in the crowd subsequently, and which increased as he went along from house to house; he, however, continued his visits, and did not interfere with the crowd, further than by saying, "Good people, I am minding my own business, and not interfering with you; will you disperse? I don't mean anything wrong to you:" afterwards they began to throw small stones, cabbage stalks, and sticks; seeing that their violence was continued, and not likely to cease, he went to Green-street, police station-house, to get the protection of the police; there were only a few men on duty there, and one of them was sent to accompany him; he then returned to the place he had left, and resumed his visits; the crowd, however, soon collected again when he went to the room of a pensioner, a Roman Catholic, with whom he was acquainted, and where he requested permission to sit down for a while, hoping that the crowd would disperse; the pensioner expressed great indignation at the conduct of the crowd, and his wife remonstrated with them; after remaining about fifteen minutes in this man's room, he went down to the street again, where he had left the policeman, as he did not require his presence in the house; he then found the crowd greatly increased; he next went into a shop at the corner of Church-street, where he remained a short time, and then proceeded through King-street. The crowd increased as he went along, and pelted him with various things, and when he arrived at the corner of Green-street he was assailed with a shower of missiles; he believed that he was struck half a dozen times; a stone struck him on the left shoulder; he was also struck on the head and back; the crowd all the while were shouting and hooting, and he heard some one say, "If you don't leave the parish, I will cut the legs from under you;" at this time the crowd consisted of 300 or 400 persons; the street, in fact, was full of people; he then went again to Green-street station-house, and remained there for some time; a girl named Redmond went into the station-house and spoke to him; witness could not identify any of the parties who insulted and assaulted him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ennis—Witness never saw Ogilby before; he was a perfect stranger to him, did not recollect ever visiting his house; witness had no ill-feeling towards him, and knew of no reason why Ogilby should have any ill feeling towards him; did not think he could identify any of the crowd except the woman who rushed in after the child; did not recognise Ogilby in the crowd.

Margaret Redmond was next examined, and deposed that she lives at present in Thomas-street, but on the day of the assault she was working in Ann-street; having heard the noise the street, she went out out to see what it was all about; she saw Ogilby in the crowd; heard him call "Souper," and say that the Rev. Mr. Andrew should leave the parish, or that the legs would be cut from under him; saw Ogilby raise a cabbage stalk and strike the Rev. M. Andrew believed that other blows must have been given him from the marks upon his coat, but did not see other blows given; witness went to the station-house in Green-street to see the prosecutor; Ogilby saw her enter and leave it; he brought the crowd after her, and they hooted her in Anne-street; he said that she had been in the station house visiting the "old Souper;" she replied that it was a shame to treat any gentleman in the way that the Rev. Mr. Andrew had been treated; Ogilby told her that she might go to h——l with him; he also raised his hand apparently to strike her, but did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ennis—Witness was a complete stranger to the Rev. Mr. Andrew; never saw him before that day; took no part in the proceedings; Ogilby lived in the house in Anne-street opposite the one in which she worked, and therefore she knew him; he was the only person she saw strike the Rev. Mr. Andrew; could not say whether she could identify any one else in the crowd.

William Saunders, a smart, intelligent boy of about twelve years of age, deposed that he lived in the same house with Ogilby; recollected seeing the crowd follow Mr. Andrew in North King-street, between three and four o'clock on the day referred to; saw Ogilby and many other people collected as a crowd; they were all pelting stones and cheering; saw Ogilby take up a cabbage stalk and fling it at the Rev. Mr. Andrew; heard him say that if the Rev. Mr. Andrew did not leave the parish he would cut the legs from under him, or break his neck; witness went down near the station-house and saw Ogilby in the crowd all the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ennis—Witness was once in a station-house, but was put there in the wrong, and was liberated by the man who charged him when he found he was in the wrong; the reason of his being charged was that he went into a shop with another boy to buy a halfpenny-worth of cakes, when the other boy snapped up a cake and ran away with it; never was in a Mrs. Kane's room, and never was charged by her with stealing timber; he told his father of the occurrence shortly after he saw the assault committed; Ogilby has left the house since then; witness fell out with him because he called him a robber; he complained that witness had taken his honey (the prisoner, it appears, sells honey through the streets); Ogilby said at one time that he (witness) stole 9lbs. of honey from him, at other times that he stole 4lbs. and 8lbs.; his father never paid Ogilby for any part of it. It is ten or eleven months ago since the affair of the honey took place.

Christopher Tobin, the policeman who accompanied the Rev. Mr. Andrew during his visits to the houses, could make a statement, but said he could not recognise any one of the crowd; did not see Ogilby do anything; he walked in front of the crowd and beside the Rev. Mr. Andrew.

The case for the prosecution here closed.

Mr. Ennis then said he did not dispute the fact that a gross and wanton outrage had been committed on the occasion in question; but he would produce several respectable witnesses to prove that the prisoner took no part in committing that outrage.

Michael Cullen, a decent-looking young man, was then examined for the defence—He deposed that he did business for Mrs Keogh, a provision dealer, in North King-street, and witnessed the entire occurrence; saw a large crowd in the street, some of whom flung cabbage stalks and other things; saw Ogilby, with whom he was acquainted, in the crowd; was close to him; swears positively that Ogilby, while in the crowd, did not hoot, nor cheer, nor fling anything, nor did he (witness) hear him make any such remark as that he would cut the legs from under the Rev. Mr. Andrew, but heard some women and children cry out "Souper."

Mary Carroll was next examined—She said that she was in the crowd, and saw Ogilby in it; she knows him well; was close to him; is most positive that he did not throw anything, nor did he call any names, or say anything insulting; but witness saw cabbage stalks thrown at the clergyman by other parties in the crowd.

Cullen and the boy Saunders were again called and interrogated—Cullen stated that Saunders was in the habit of calling at his shop, and asking for a bit of cheese or the like, and on the evening of this occurrence he (Cullen) asked him was he in the crowd that day, for he suspected that he was, knowing him to be an ill-conducted little boy, in the habit of mixing with crowds, and knocking off old men's hats, and acting otherwise disorderly; Saunders told him that he was not in the crowd, and that at the time he was in Thomas-street, looking after a dog. Saunders, on the other hand, stated most positively that he was not in Cullen's shop that evening, and that he never told him that he was in Thomas-street, or at the other side of the water during the occurrence.

Mr. Ennis then called several witnesses, who gave the traverser a good character—that is to say, that he was a peaceable, honest, well-conducted man.

His Lordship then briefly charged the jury. He said there was no doubt that an outrage of a most disgraceful character had been committed upon the Rev. Mr. Andrew by persons in the crowd; but the evidence was very contradictory, and it lay with the jury to decide what part of the testimony was most worthy of credit.

The jury having retired for about five minutes, entered the court, and handed down a verdict of acquittal. Some parties in the gallery immediately began to cheer, but the disturbance was instantly suppressed, his lordship ordering the police to arrest any one who showed the slightest inclination to disturb the court in that way.

The prisoner was then discharged.

ARSON AND ASSAULT.

Michael Carroll, a young man, and a pauper inmate of the South Dublin Union, was charged with having, on the 27th September, set fire to his bed, in the above institution, and threatened thereby to destroy all the people in it. He was also charged with assaulting Patrick O'Brien, an officer of the house, by striking him with a stone in the board-room. The charges in the indictment were fully proved, and the prisoner was convicted.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that offences of this kind had become so frequent, that he was no longer astonished at them. He could only attribute them to the idleness of the paupers, and to the peculiar life they were compelled to lead. The sentence of the court was that the prisoner should be sent into penal servitude for four years.

The court then adjourned to this morning.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Toole and Margaret Cooke, mother and daughter, were brought up in custody before Mr. Wyse, by Acting Inspectors Craven and Smollen, charged on suspicion of stealing a crested silver spoon. It appeared that on the previous day, a young man from the establishment of Mr. Waterhouse, jeweller and silversmith, Dame-street, brought the prisoner Cooke to the detective office, and stated that she had offered a silver spoon for sale to him, which she said she had found. At the detective office she varied her statement, and said that her mother had given her the spoon, and upon the detectives inquiring of the mother as to the truth of this she denied it.—The magistrate did not consider the evidence against Toole conclusive, and accordingly discharged her. He sentenced Mary Cooke to 14 days' imprisonment for the illegal possession of the spoon.

Catherine Farrell was brought up in custody, charged with the unlawful possession of a gold chain and eye-glass, both of which articles had been lost by a Mr. Lawless, of Clanbrassil-street. The prisoner was detected pawning them. The character of the prisoner had been good, and owing to evidence given on the subject, the magistrate dealt more leniently with her than otherwise.—He ordered her to pay a fine of 10s, or be imprisoned for a month.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Devine was charged by Police-constable 128 C, with the unlawful possession of some articles of clothing apparel, on Tuesday evening, and for which she could not satisfactorily account.—The prisoner was remanded.

Anne Caffrey was charged by Patrick Plunkett, a sailor, with robbing him of his silver watch. The parties, it appeared, had been drinking together, when the prisoner, who was in company with another woman, made a pluck at the watch, and ran away with it. He subsequently saw her in the street, and gave her into custody.—The case was remanded.

Richard Walsh was charged by Margaret Byrne, Peter Byrne and Ann Hartman, with having, on the morning of the 3rd inst., violently assaulted his wife in a house in Aldborough-court. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner struck the woman repeatedly with an iron tongs, on the legs and several parts of the body. She was so much injured that she had to be brought to Jervis-street Hospital, where she lies dangerously ill.—The case was remanded.

Catherine Gregg was charged with violently assaulting Catherine Edwards, by striking her on the head with a poker, on the 2nd instant, and from the effects of which she is still suffering severely.—The prisoner was sent for trial at the city sessions.

Peter Smith and Richard Smith were charged by Robert Synge, Edward Griffith, James Byrne, and Thomas Doyle with stealing a clock, under the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of the first-named complainant that he went into a house in Great Britain-street to get a clock which he had purchased at an auction. The prisoners were there, and while his back was turned the clock was taken. The prisoners subsequently assaulted the complainant. The other parties deposed that they had seen the prisoners take away the clock and commit the assault upon complainant.—They were sent for trial at the city sessions.

Irish Fairs.

CULLOHILL FAIR.—This fair, held yesterday (Tuesday), showed rather a smaller supply of stock generally than usual; but there was a good attendance of purchasers, and a great deal of sales were effected. The principal business done was in sheep and lambs—very little in horned cattle. The prices averaged were for fat stock (very scarce), £10 to £12; two year old heifers, £7 to £11; fat sheep, 35s to 45s; brood ewes, 40s to 51s; lambs, 25s to 31s 6d; rams, £5 to £12. Amongst the purchasers of brood ewes from our own country, Mr. Millis, steward to Lord Clifden, bought 50 at 50s each, from Mr. D. Cormick, Fertagh; Mr. J. Doyle, Dunmore, bought 40s at 50s each, from Mr. P. Coogan, Lough, and 40 from Mr. Cormick, Fertagh, at 47s 6d; Mr. Murison, steward to Mr. Flood, Farmley, bought a large lot from Mr. Dillon, Kilkenny, at 41s 6d; Captain Hunt, Kilfera, bought 30 from Mr. Pilkington, Carrick House, for 45s; Mr. Hoban, steward to Captain Wemys, Danesfort, bought a lot from Mr. Switzer, Farreiry, at 46s, &c. &c. The pure Leicester rams of Mr. Owen, Blessington, were very much admired, and several sold at a high figure.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

STRANGE SUICIDE AT WOOLWICH.—An inquest was held on Monday, at Woolwich, before Mr. Carttar, the coroner, on the body of Mr. E. Thomas Smith, of Brownlow-street, Holborn, a confidential servant for many years to the firm of Coventry, Shepherd, and Co., corn-factors, of Sheething-lane, City, who committed suicide by drowning himself in the Thames on the morning of Friday, the 21st Sept. The deceased was seen to walk into the river at Woolwich, and hold his head under water. His sons stated that they had both resided with the deceased, and believed that he had no particular trouble upon his mind, and nothing was wrong with regard to his pecuniary affairs. The coroner remarked upon the extraordinary circumstance that the deceased appeared to have come from London to North Woolwich to commit suicide, and that without any apparent motive. Police-sergeant Butcher stated that he had been unable to trace where the deceased slept on the night before the suicide, when he was absent from home. The jury then returned an open verdict of "Found drowned."

INDIAN BLUE-BOOKS AND POLICY.

We do not know whether it is the wont of Members of Parliament, during the recess, to beguile their leisure time with the perusal of the numerous blue-books issued during the session, which, except on special occasions and for special purposes, they are too busy then to read. These official volumes are, for the most part, neither portable nor pleasant, and can hardly form, therefore, a very fitting accompaniment to a scramble in the Tyrol, or a stamper along the bridle-roads of Spain. Occasionally, however, it may happen that, on a wet day, in a country house, they may be opened in a fit of ennui, and afterwards perused with unexpected interest. For our own parts, we are not unwilling to confess ourselves beholden to these seemingly forbidden volumes for much interesting and instructive reading in this really forbidding weather. We have gone through a tolerably lengthy course of such study of late, and we have derived from it much more satisfaction than we expected. Confining ourselves to blue-books relating to Indian affairs, we have diligently explored them, in the hope, rather than in the expectation, of finding in them some indications of a definite policy, discernible in the measures of her Majesty's Government, since the direct administration of the affairs of India was transferred to the Crown. And the result has been satisfactory far beyond our anticipations. The blue-books, which have been published with the India Office *imprimatur* upon them, during not only the past, but the preceding session, very clearly demonstrate that her Majesty's Government *have* a fixed policy, and that that policy is in accordance with the promises made to the princes and the people of India in her Majesty's proclamation. The policy of Lord Derby's Government is the policy of Lord Palmerston's Government. Our great fear always was, that the identification of the Government of the day with the direct administration of Indian affairs would lead to party jealousies and party conflicts, which would be injurious in the extreme to India. But only in one instance can we discern any symptoms of these beasts of faction. The manner in which the superintendence of our relations with Persia was battledored between the Foreign Office and the India Office was ominous of the vacillation party—but the omens have been falsified. Sir C. Wood's general policy has not differed from Lord Stanley's. That policy embraces a more just and a more generous recognition of the claims of the princes and people of India upon the indulgent consideration of the paramount State. The Americans have a very expressive, but perhaps rather coarse, and certainly not very Johnsonian, phrase—they talk of "catawampously chawing up." They mean by this to indicate a process of veracious destruction and annihilation, such as we fear it was too much the custom, at one time, to apply to everything of purely native origin. It seemed almost as if it were the desire of the English in India to denationalise the people—to occidentalise the East. Everything was to be Anglican. The more we could absorb the territory and overthrow the religion and the usages of the people, the better in the eyes of some rulers and administrators. This is not the policy of her Majesty's Government in the present day. It is obvious, from the papers which have been laid before Parliament during the last two years, that there is now—indeed, that there has been ever since the direct Government of India was assumed by the Crown—a fixed determination to respect the rights of the princes and the usages of the people of India. That overweening egotism which was at one time leading even wise and good men to regard everything English as a blessing, and everything native as a curse, has ceased to receive any encouragement from those in whose hands are now the destinies of India. Those fantastic tricks of our national self-love are no longer to be played before high Heaven. In such a policy as this we see better hope for India than in anything that has been presented to our consideration for many years. To aggrandise, rather than to mutilate, the few remaining native States of India; to elevate, rather than to humiliate, the native aristocracy; to respect, rather than to violate, the ancient usages of the people; are among the principles which her Majesty's Government are not only professing, but reducing to practice and in the continued recognition of which we see better hope of the permanence of our Indian empire than from the more grasping and destructive policy which for many years had preceded our present moderate and conciliatory system.

And as we believe that in our adherence to this system resides our best guarantee for the permanence of our empire, so also is it our faith that by no other means can we so surely promote the eventual civilisation, and, indeed, the evangelisation of the country. We know that the masters and the disciples of the "go-ahead" school impute to those who would move more slowly and more deliberately than themselves, general lukewarmness or absolute indifference with respect to matters affecting the higher interests of humanity; but we who do not desire less eagerly than the most enthusiastic of them to see the pagan temple converted into the Christian Church, still we counsel moderation and forbearance as the most effective means of promoting that great end, and earnestly hope that her Majesty's Government will never depart from the moderate and conciliatory policy which now finds favour in their eyes.—*Homeward Mail.*

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY CO.—Return of traffic for week ending 29th day of September, 1860:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £188 13s 5d; merchandise, cattle, &c., £142 19s 2d; total, £331 12s 7d. Traffic for corresponding week last year:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £229 11s 8d; merchandise, cattle, &c., £145 7s 4d; total, £374 19s.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Billious complaints and irregularities of the system, produced by depraved or over-abundant bile, can always be quickly corrected by a few doses of these inestimable Pills, which are everywhere admired for their rare combination of mildness and power, for though they conquer with ease and rapidity the most obstinate disease, they never weaken the stomach or necessitate any interruption of ordinary duties or amusements. On the contrary, they increase the appetite, strengthen the organs of digestion, give increased energy and life to all the animal functions, and fit both hand and brain for fresh exertions. The sick and enfeebled can easily discover what a happy revolution these Pills have the power to effect in the human system.

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Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A [illegible] from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
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[illegible] doors from Sackville-street.

BIRTHS.

Arthur—At Deer Park Cottage, [illegible], county Clare, the wife of Joseph William Arthur, Esq., of a son.

Ferguson—September 26, at Edinburgh, Lady Edith Ferguson, of a daughter.

[illegible]—October 1, at Cullenswood House, Ranelagh, the wife of Thomas [illegible], Esq., of a son.

Griffith—September 30, at Ardreigh Cottage, Athy, the wife of Robert Griffith, Esq., [illegible], of a son.

Nevill—September 29, at [illegible], Lady Dorothy Nevill, [illegible], of a daughter, still-born.

[illegible]—September 28, at [illegible], Clara, the wife of [illegible], Esq., Surgeon-Major, half pay, of a son.

Smyth—October 1, at 41, Pembroke-[illegible], the wife of George Smyth, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Clarke and Tyler—September [illegible], at St. Luke's Church, Halifax (N.S.), by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Rev. George Townshend, M.A., rector of Christchurch, Amherst, brother-in-law of the bride, Hon. Waring Clarke, Esq., Captain in H.M.'s 63rd Regiment, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Sir John Clarke, K.H., Colonel 75th Regiment, to Frances Wentworth Tyler, daughter of the Hon Alexander Stewart, C.B., Judge of her Majesty's Court of Admiralty at Halifax.

Dennehy and Johnson—September 29, in St. Mary's Church, Edgehill, by the Rev. Mr. Butler, and afterwards in St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church, South Duke-street, Liverpool, by the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, Laurence Dennehy, of this city, and Clashmore, county Waterford, solicitor, to Elizabeth Johnson, of [illegible].

Jameson and Cole—October 2, at St. Mary's, Islington, by the Rev. James Jameson, Incumbent of Rahelstown, and St. Anne's, Carlow, and brother of the bridegroom, Thomas Jameson, of [illegible], in the county of Dublin, Esq., to Jane Sarah, youngest surviving daughter of the late Robert Cole, of St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, Esq., M.D., R.N.

Keate and Bacon—September 27, at Margate, Florence, fifth daughter of General and the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Bacon, to Captain Edward Keate, R.A.

Lamond and Milner—August 7, at St. John's Chapel, Cawnpore, by the Rev. T. Shaw, Chaplain of that station, Captain David Lamond, Bengal Engineers, to Mary Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Captain E. V. Milner, 30th Regiment, B.N.I.

Smith and Speight—September 27, at the Cathedral, Killaloe, by the Rev. the Lord Bishop, John H. Smith, Captain Clare Regiment, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Francis Speight, Esq., Derry Castle.

DEATHS.

Anderson—September 28, at Portarlington, of scarlatina, in the 11th year of his age, James Paul, eldest son of James Anderson, Esq., of Grace-Dieu Lodge, county Waterford.

Atkins—September 29, at Newtown House, Strabane, George Herbert, son of James B. Atkins, Esq., aged one year and three months.

Brophy—September 24, aged five years, Florence Nightingale, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Brophy, of the Royal Body Guard, Saint James' place.

Jackson—September 26, at Torquay, in her 30th year, Isabella Maria, widow of Captain Francis Constable Jackson, late of the 17th Regiment, B.N.I., and Stud Department, Bengal.

Maycock—August 9, at the Naval Hospital, Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Maycock, 83rd Regiment.

O'Shaughnessy—September 29, at his residence, [illegible]-square, Mile-end-road, Captain Mark O'Shaughnessy, late Paymaster Queen's Own Light Infantry Militia, in his 75th year.

Perrier—October 1, at his residence, Blackrock, John Johnston Perrier, Esq., second son of the late Sir Anthony Perrier.

Thompson—September 21, at Carrickfergus, Elizabeth M., wife of the Rev. S. Thompson, and daughter of the late Rev. J. D'Arcy, rector of Killallon, in the diocese of Meath.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, OCT. 3.—ARRIVED—Albanasian (ss), Bordeaux, goods; Glory, Riga, hemp, logwood, and [illegible]; [illegible], Swansea, coal; [illegible], Harwich, cement stone; Margaret, Bridgewater, bricks; [illegible], Bridgewater, bricks; Henry, Penmaenmawr, stone; [illegible], London, goods; Erin, Arklow ore; [illegible], slates; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge (s), Liverpool, goods; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; [illegible].

SAILED—Francisco, [illegible]; Antoinette, Genoa; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Druid, Barnstaple, bones; Active, Arundel, bones; Duke of Cornwall (s), London, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge (s), Liverpool, goods; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—OCT. 4.
Morning, 12h 51m. Evening, 1h 10m.

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